The Courier-Journal.

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FOREIGN.

Prussia Demands an Explanation from the United States.

A Synopsis of Bismarck's Circular Regarding the Peace Negotiations.

Rumors of the Death of Gen. Von Moltke.

An Ominous Delay of Prussian Movements.

The French Army in Paris About to Assume the Offensive

Whole Southern Part of France in Arms.

Serious Trouble in Spain Imminent.

England Joins France in a War With China.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

(Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.)

FROM ENGLAND.

Paris About to Assume the Offensive.

[World's special.]

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The special correspondent at Boulogne sends word to-day that he has news from Versailles of the safe return from Paris of Gen. Burnside and Col. Forbes. They dined with Washburne, who is in excellent health and spirits, and will remain at his post.

It is understood that the garrison of Paris now consists of 250,000 National Guards—50,000 regulars of the line and 300,000 Garde Mobile. These regiments and battalions are drilled incessantly, and it is confidently believed in the city that the army of Paris alone will at no distant date be more than able to assume the offensive with success. There has been no street sacking or rioting whatever. The whole German forces now occupying the lines before Paris consist of seven army corps numbering 280,000 men, beside cavalry, which will probably bring the total up to 330,000 or 340,000 men.

The German works at Billencourt have been shelled by the French gunboats on the Seine, which were only driven off after considerable slaughter of German troops.

There is a great deal of sickness in the German army.

Russia Still Hostile.

A special at Ostende sends word that the latest advices from Russia are equally hostile to and almost contemptuous of both the Germans and the French.

Trouble Brewing in Spain.

A correspondent at Madrid writing on the 26th, says: The struggle between Monarchy and Republicanism here may last a few months more, but may be taken for certain the Regent obtains the power he demands, and declines in favor of any particular candidature for the throne he is lost. It is equally certain that, if Prim assumes the dictatorship, we shall have civil war lasting for years.

The War Boom.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The American writer in the Standard says that news of Prussian victories now fails dead in the United States. Even at Berlin the people are indifferent.

'La Situation, the Imperial organ here, repudiates relations with Rouher.

Prussia Mad at the United States.

A special at Ostend telegraphs that there is great irritation at Berlin on account of what the Prussians regard as violation of neutrality by the United States, in permitting the shipment of munitions from New York to French ports. It is stated that Prussia has demanded explanations and an apology from the American Minister.

The Siege of Paris.

The result of Prussian operations thus far in front of Paris is summarized in a special dispatch from a correspondent at Versailles, who telegraphs that there has been no important progress made in the siege up to the 1st of October, and it is evident that the French in Paris have fully availed themselves of the long delay in the German advance upon the capital.

The South of France in Arms.

A special at Bologne sends word from Tours that all the south of France is under arms.

Great numbers of troops have arrived at Tours within the past week from Bordeaux and Marseilles.

The towns of Loire, Angers, Sannecr and Nantes are crowded with soldiers, and drilling goes on incessanaly. The towns on the Rhine, from Lyons to Avignon and Arles, have assumed the aspect of camps. Bourgesine is in the same condition. No thought of peace seems to be anywhere entertained.

The Republican spirit is intense.

The World's special telegraphs from Rome that the voting on the plebiscite was a perfect farce. There were 480,000 yess and but 70 nays. He declares that the Italian soldiers and paid, agents, with the scum of Ghetto, the Fente, and the Parione, voted aye, but that a vast number of the best citizens of Rome abstained from voting. Some through fear that the charge might not be permanent, and others in obedience to orders from the Papal clergy. It cannot be denied, however, that a great majority of the middle classes, lawyers, merchants, and many of the nobility, voted openly and ostentatiously for annexation. The city was illuminated in many parts at the end of the day, particularly in the Corso and in the streets leading from the Pinclan to Piazza Barberine. It was observed, also, that attempts at illumination were made at Borgo, where no vote was taken

American Officers Going to Paris.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Gen. Burnside, Gen. Hazen, and Col Forbes, after much deplomacy, obtained a special permission from the King of Prussia to visit Paris. They carry their own flag of truce, and go at their own risk.

A Question of Veracity Between Bull Run Russell and Count Otto Von Bismarck-Schaunsen.

A good deal of indignation has been excited here by the publication of Count Von Bismarck's statement, over his own signature, charging Dr. Russell with falsehood. The matter will not be suffered to drop here. It is understood this method is adopted by the Prussians of disavowing a number of other alleged conversations with Bismarck heretofore published anonymously.

The Imperial Manifesto a Fabrication.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The manifesto purporting to have been written by the Emperor at Wilhelmshohe on the 26th ult., and published here to-day in "La Situation," is unquestionably bogus.

Paris.

Paris letters received to-day say the Prussians threaten Point du Jour. The bombardment of the city from the West is imminent. The books of the great libraries have been removed to cellars. All the windows have been filled with bags of earth, and watchmen have been stationed on Notre Dame to look out for fires.

Horrors at Bitche.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Advices from Bitsche represent the recent condition of the town as distressing. Before the bombardment the mob plundered the shops, and the population, taking refuge in cellars, were either suffocated or burned to death.

The Pope and Peace.

The Pope has made a new appeal to the King of Prussia in favor of peace.

Arrest of the Governor of Lyons.

The news from Lyons states that Naare, late Governor, has been arrested for sympathies and insubordination. The associates of Gen. Cluseret have been imprisoned.

Garibaldi.

Garibaldi denies any intention of serving under the French Republic.

The barracks at Rhetms have been burned by accident.

Paris in Danger.

(Special to the Times.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.—A correspondent writing from Paris says: "Judging from present indications I think the Prussians will walk into Paris at the first serious attack. No works constructed of stone can stand against Krupps's cannon at the range at which the Prussians owing to their recent advances, can place them.

Discord in the Italian Cabinet.

A correspondent writing from Rome Sep tember 29th says: It is reported that there is a division in the Cabinet of Victor Emanuel about the transfer of the seat of government to Rome, some being in favor of going there at once, while others are in favor of waiting and taking a long breath after so great a surprise of good fortune. It is probable the former will prevail.

Rumors Regarding Bazaine and the Empress.

[Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, Oct. 4.—A special envoy has been dispatched to Wilhelmshohe instructed with a verbal message only.

A strong belief prevails that the Emperor and Bazaine contemplate offering terms to Prussia. If the Prussians connived at the escape of Bourtak! the object was to promote such a result, in view of the difficulty of treating with the Provisional Government.

FROM FRANCE.

Rumor of Von Moltke's Death

MAUX CHATEAU, Oct. 3 via Tours, Oct. 4.—It is rumored here that the body of Von Moltke was in the lead coffin which recently passed through Toul. Von Moltke is a native of Mecklenburg.

Proclamation from the Rhone Prefect.

TOURS, Oct. 4.—The Prefect of the Rhone at Lyons has published a proclamation, in accordance with the action of the government lately taken, conferring plenary powers on the Prefects. He urges a more vigiet observance of military discipline. He also dissolves the corps of France—Tirreurs ordering them to join the Mobiles. Resistance to this order is to be punished according to military laws.

Old Scores.

It is now certain that the order recently issued by the Provisional Government for the arrest of Grand Ferret and Boineon was occasioned by evidence found in private documents seized at the Tuileries, that both men were aware that the conspiracy trial at Blois was based upon evidence manufactured by the police.

A Battle on the 30th.

TOURS, October 4.—Details have just been received here of a battle at Darpris on the 30th. The firing was constant at Ville-Jeuf for three hours, and then ceased suddenly. The Prussians were worsted at first, but they brought up a large force of artillery from Monthery, when the French retreated. They were not pursued and did not lose a man on the retreat. Many carts with Prussian wounded have arrived at the village of Massey.

An Ex-Papal Colonel to Fight for France.

TOURS, Oct. 4.—An officer of the late Pontificate army has arrived here to organize a corps of free rifles.

A New Army.

General Ithandes is to have command of the Fifteenth corps, now organizing here and at Bourges.

The Garde Mobile received six thousand Chassepots to-day.

The New Invasion.

The Prussian forces which recently crossed the Rhine, near Mulhouse, have arrived at Ithalmont.

The Prussians were yesterday driven out of Artenay.

Attack on Tours Imminent.

There is evidently a movement on foot with the enemy to attack Tours.

An Encounter Recently.

TOURS, Oct. 4.—An encounter recently occurred between a French reconnoitering party and the enemy, at Meches' farm, north of Paris. No result as given.

The commanders of forts Montrouge and De Ivry, on the south of Paris, report, on the 30th, large masses of Prussians passing to the west toward Versailles. On the same day no Prussians were visible from the tower of Vincennes.

There are one thousand five hundred Prussians at Plethoers.

Another Rumor of the Death of General Moltke.

NANTES, October 4.—It is known that a great general died recently at Rheims, and it is supposed, from the fact that persons who took care of him were menaced with death if they divulged the secret, that the body was that of General Moltke.

Prussian Requisitions.

Advices from Compeigne announced that the Prussians have entirely stripped the chateau at Tonery. The Prussians have looted sacks of oats and speculate on there being a quantity of forage obtained by requisitions on the surrounding country.

FROM GERMANY.

Bismarck's Circular.

BERLIN, Oct. 4.—The following is a more extended synopsis of the circular recently issued by Bismarck to the representatives of other countries in Berlin, mention of which has already been made: In his circular, Bismarck admits that Favre's representation of what passed at the interview may not have been wrong. Then the conversation was long, and many propositions were proposed and discussed. Bismarck did say a new Moselle district was to be certainly protected, and including the arrondissements of Saarbrucken, Chateau, Salens, Saargemund, Metz and Thionville would be demanded to be annexed by Prussia, but he denies he spoke to say this might not be all the territory exacted. Favre said Strasbourg was the key of the house, not explaining which house or French.

Favre, in a previous correspondence had said he was willing to pay as the price of peace all the money France had, but refused to listen to any territorial surrender. He added, that if such cession was an indispensable requirement of Prussia negotiation was useless as it involved France in dishonor. Bismarck replied him that they were terms such as Prussia had forced upon Italy and exacted from Germany even without previous war, and that the honor of France was not keener than that of other people. Favre declined to recognize the precedents or to see in what the honor of France was concerned in a failure to prevent the territorial theft of Louis XIV or of the Republic, or of the French Emperor.

The question of armistice was only discussed at Ferrieres. The statement, therefore, that Bismarck had refused an armistice is false It was agreed at Ferrieres that an armistice would be possible if France would give Prussia guarantees against delay and against destroying the advance which Prussia had earned in the war. These guarantees included the retention of forts on the line of communications during the pending negotiations, or else a commanding post near the city. It would be impossible for Prussia to allow free intercourse with the country, as this would allow time for reorganization. Favre refused these terms and asked time to consult his colleagues at Paris. The programme he carried back and submitted, included an armistice of fifteen or twenty days, to permit a meeting of the Constitutional Assembly, the maintenance o the military status before Paris, the continuance of hostilities under certain limitations, and the surrender of Toul and Bitsche. These terms must convince mankind that the French Government believed their acceptance would produce peace, but which was not desired by them.

All Quiet Around Paris.

FERRIERES, Oct. 3, VIA BERLIN AND LONDON, Oct. 4.—Nothing interesting has transpired around Paris. A sortie from Metz on Thursday was repulsed by Gen. Kummer with heavy loss to the French.

No Prisoners to be Taken—Villages Around Metz Destroyed.

BERLIN, Oct. 4.—Parisians having ordered that no Prussian prisoners are to be taken because they help the consume the stores of food in Paris.

The Prussian commanders have also been directed to take no prisoners.

All the villages around Metz have been destroyed by the late encounters.

Navigation of the Baltic will doubtless be safe before the German steamers now about starting for America can arrive.

Garibaldi.

Garibaldi denies any intention of serving under the French Republic.

The barracks at Rhetms have been burned by accident.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Collision in England.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—A collision occurred today on the London and Northwestern railroad near Crewe. Several persons were badly hurt.

Foreigners in China.

A telegram from Shanghai says the North China Herald opposes the treaty concluded between China and Japan for the expulsion of foreigners.

Investigation of the Captain Case.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The testimony before the Naval court martial in the Captain case is closed to day. Judgment was reserved.

War with China.

[Special to the World.]

LONDON, Oct. 3.—All a Cabinet council held to-day, it was decided that as the Chinese Government had refused to make reparation for the massacres of Tien Tsin; as demanded of it by French representatives, and as the Chinese Government is obviously making preparations for a general war upon foreigners, England must join France in exacting full reparation for these outrages and fresh security. It is believed that Russia will act with the Western Powers in this matter.

Shameful Conduct of the Inhabitants.

Letters from different places dwell upon the shameful cowardice of the population who permit a few Prussians to strip them of everything. Some of the details are scarcely credible. The people, it is said, forcible drive away the Mobiles and Frinces-Tireures who wish to defend them. Small parties of Prussians treat the towns more harshly than larger bodies.

Matters at Marseilles.

There are assurances from Marseilles that matters there are becoming quite bitter,

The Coming Elections.

M. Laurier, delegate here of the Minister of the Interior, has sent a letter to the Prefects of Departments in reference to the elections, in which he says that as regards the vote for members of the Constitutionel Assembly, what the Government desires above all else is perfect freedom in exercising the franchise privilege.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Consols for money 92¾; for account 93⅛. Bonds quiet but steady. Erie 24½; Illinois Central 115½, Great Western 98.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 4.—Cotton steady; uplands at 8⅝d; Orleans, 8¾d. Sales 15,000 bales. The receipts of wheat for the past three days amounted to 20,000 quarters. American 5,000 quarters; California 10s 10d@10s 11d, red Western 8s 8d@8s 9d, winter 9s@9s 3d. Flour 22s 6d. Corn 28s 6d @28s 9d. Pork 110s. Lard 72@72s 6d. Cheese 49s. Cumberland middles 55.; short-rib middles 55s. Naval stores quiet.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Linseed cakes 10£ 10@ 10£ 15s. Tallow 34s. Sugar firmer. Linseed oil 30s@30s 6d. Linseed oil 30s@30s 10d.

ANTWERP, Oct. 4.—Cotton quiet at 82¾f.

BOSTON.

Some Good Trotting at Mystic Park—The Creditors of Skinner & Co. in Council.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—The trot at Mystic Park for all horses, barring Goldsmith Maid, Geo. Palmer, and Lady Thorne, came off to-day. The following is the summary:

American Girl	1	2	2	1
Lucy	2	1	1	2
Hosepur	4	3	4	3
Mountain Boy	3	4	3	4
Time—2:23¾, 2:24¾, 2:24¾.				

The committee of creditors of Skinner & Co. report that all the savings banks interested in the failure are represented, as are also a large number of creditors who have second names on the drafts, while other creditors with property have given a power to the committee oppose putting the firm into bankruptcy.

VIRGINIA.

General Lee Recovering—Rise at Harper's Ferry, Etc.

GREENWOOD, VA.—Trains commenced running to-day between Richmond and Staunton. Later intelligence from Lexington reports that General Lee recovering, but not yet out of danger.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—A private dispatch states that the water at Harper's Ferry has again risen, and is much higher than it has been heretofore during the present freshet.

I. O. OF G. T.

Meeting of the Grand Lodge at Hopkinsville—Hail-sire for Delegates and Visitors—Other Railroads.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

I take this mode of giving notice to all persons desiring to attend the session of the Grand Lodge I. O. of G. T. to convene in Hopkinsville on Tuesday next, (11th inst.), that arrangements have been made with the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington and also the Louisville and Nashville and Louisville and Memphis railroads to carry delegates and visitors for Forty Dollars. All persons will pay full fare going and return free, on return certificates furnished them during the session, by the agents.

TIM. NEEDHAM,
G. W. S. of G. Lodge at Ky.

All papers in the State favorable to the cause please copy.

[To the Associated Press.]

STAMPS TO BE REDEEMED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The Internal Revenue Department will redeem the blood two-cent stamp receipts on which the tax is repealed with other stamps.

CONSUL TO NICE.

Wm. Hussey, of the District of Columbia, is appointed United States Consul at Nice.

A CABINET SESSION.

All the members of the Cabinet, Akerman and Cox excepted, were present at the meeting to-day. The session was about two hours long, and business of a routine character only was transacted.

THE CLAY FAMILY.

Eliza Beth Cady Stanton's Slanders Refuted.

[Communication in the Lexington (Ky.) Statesman.]

Among the many false and scandalous misrepresentations, which have recently appeared in the public press, I am informed there is one copied extensively in the newspapers of the United States, from the signature of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, in regard to the Hon. H. Clay, his lady, and family. It was to have been expected that the scurrilous pen-scribbler of the Hon. H. Clay to his country, the unobtrusive piety and Christian character of Mrs. Clay, would have operated as a shield to protect this female from the foul blow. We have understood that she charges that Mrs. Clay was left at Ashland to make what she could in regard to the education of her children. This is utterly false. Many years of her life were passed by Mrs. Clay in the city of Washington. The first impression of Mrs. Clay, on the mind of the secretary of State under Mr. Adams, she resided in Washington city, and extended a liberal hospitality to the friends of her husband and others. Mrs. Clay preferred her own pleasant home of Ashland, the cultivation of its flowers, its fruits, and her garden to all the frivolities of Washington society. Mrs. Clay was uncontrolled mistress of Ashland. There never was a man more generous and liberal in his than unbounded confidence in the intentions to other ladies in Washington, they were no more than the courteous bearing of a chivalrous gentleman which that portion of society controlled.

In regard to Theodore W. Clay and his insanity, it was produced by a blow accidentally received on the head from an axe in the hands of a negro boy. It was only the thickness of a felt hat that he wore at the time that preserved his life. Dr. Pindell, who trepanned the skull of Theodore Clay, declared at the time of that operation that at the age of about thirty years he would probably become decrepid in regard to Thomas H. Clay, he has been for more than three years confined the greater portion of the time to his own house, but during this time his house has been constantly filled with company, from one of whom would say he was rabid and ill-tempered. His physician, on the contrary, says he has never seen any man with more patience and numerous attacks to which he has been subjected. Mr. John M. Clay is a farmer and raiser of the stock. As neither Mr. John Clay nor Thomas Clay are aspirants for public favor, we do not see why these calumnious shafts should have been aped against them.

At a recent meeting of the British Society of Arts, one of the members, Mr. Hyde Clark, made statements in reference to colonial commerce, which seem to have surprised even those who are familiar with the subject. He protested against the idea of dismembering the empire by dropping any of the colonies, as a blow to the majesty and power of England. "Whether we regarded," he said, "the population, the extent of area, or the amount of wealth, the empire of England stood second to none in the world. As regarded population, it came only after China, as to area, only after Russia. The commercial trade of the colonies, he said, had increased four-fold in sixteen years, from $325,000,000 in 1850, to $1,400,000,000 in 1866. At the beginning of that period, the aggregate of the colonial imports was $165,000,000, and of exports $155,000,000, and at the end of it these figures had become $633,000,000 and $670,000,000. The consumption of British manufactu es has kept pace with other trade, the imports of the colonies from the United Kingdom having been £9,000,000 in 1850, and $305,000,000 in 1866. The exports increased in greater ratio, from $90,000,000 in 1850 to $370,000,000 in 1866.

The St. Joseph (Mich.) Herald has the following: Whoever walked on this shore of Lake Michigan has observed large numbers of the Colorado potato beetle crawling from the water. Many have doubted the source whence they came. It would seem from the following that they fly and swim from the Western shore of Lake Michigan. Capt. John Boyne, of the Lizzie Doak, reports finding his deck and sails infested with potato bugs when half way from Chicago to St. Joseph at night. Not a bug was on deck when the schooner left Chicago.

Mr. Nathan Hall, of Durham, N. H., in 1863, thanked God that he "lived in a hilly country, where it was impossible to build railroads." To-day the cars of the Air Line railroad run through the door-yard of his place, between his house and barn, and within four feet of his side door.

The Prussian Minister of the Interior has arranged to have the lists of losses in the army displayed publicly in all the cities of Germany. In smaller towns the public officials will be provided with copies, and the postoffices are ordered to keep them open and supply copies to all applicants.

CINCINNATI.

Assembling of the Southern Commercial Convention.

Delegates from All Portions of the Country.

Welcoming Address of Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton.

List of the Delegates Present and Officers Elected.

Programme for the Week.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 4.—The Southern Commercial Convention assembled this morning at 10 o'clock, in Pike's Hall. The hall has been tastefully adorned with festoons of evergreens, hung on the front of the galleries as well as around the entrance and through the stairway. United States coats of arms, with the name of a State on each, are placed in front of the galleries. About 150 delegates were present at the opening.

The convention was called to order by R. M. Bishop, Vice-President for Ohio of the Louisville Convention, and prayer was offered by Rev. J. L. Robertson.

Theodore Cook, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, then introduced George L. Davis, who welcomed the delegates to the city.

Hon. George H. Pendleton was then introduced and made the reception address. He said:

SPEECH OF HON. GEO. H. PENDLETON.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: My fellow-citizens have done me infinite honor to-day. The civic authorities, the commercial authorities, the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade, the people generally, have commissioned me to speak to you in their behalf.

They have commanded me to give you a most fraternal greeting. They have commanded me to say, with a simple hospitality, which will befind no fitting words, that you are their honored and welcome guests. They have commanded me to say that they appreciate the honor of your presence here, and that they desire to recognize by every act of courtesy and hospitality in their power the significance of the occasion which brings you to this city. I am sure I only express the sentiments of my fellow-citizens when I say that we appreciate the honor of your presence here, and that they desire to recognize by every act of courtesy and hospitality in their power the significance of the occasion which brings you to this city.

These annual receiving meetings—this concourse of active men—these delegations from every State and city and Chamber of Commerce and combination of business men from the Hudson to the Rio Grande—these earnest, thoughtful, learned debates by friends of every industrial interest, and advocates of every growing enterprise from the Alleghenies to the Rocky Mountains, attest the dignity of this convention and the magnitude of the questions committed to its consideration.

Your predecessors who met at Norfolk in 1868 were few in numbers, and the chief subject of their consideration was the ocean trade of the Atlantic cities with Europe.

Your numbers already reach many hundreds; and your deliberations will embrace the whole material development—every phase of intelligent industry—every facility of commercial intercourse—every plan of taxation—every wise and every encouragement of immigration—every question of governmental economy.

It must be so. This convention meets to consider and advance the interests of the great Mississippi Valley, and of the whole of our sectional sense. I say it in no narrow spirit. I would limit your duties and your influence to no local lines.

The interests of the Mississippi Valley are the centre and centre of the well being of all portions of the country. Its development is their growth. Its prosperity is their wealth; and in the hand of industry and capital the vast and dormant element of power which nature has given to this region, will make it the home of a people who will be the rich and powerful people of the continent.

The Mississippi Valley! Our very name calls up a vision of transcendant grandeur. Mountains piled with exhaustless treasures of coal and iron; prairies carpeted with the most brilliant wild flowers and redolent of the sweetest perfumes; lands preeminent for corn and barley; lands teeming with cotton, rice and sugar; the snow-clad fields of the North shading into the sunky fields of the South; and the rich soils of the freezing basin of Canada melted to genial fruitfulness by the warm airs of the forming winds of Florida. It stretches from Central Pennsylvania to the western boundary of Kansas, from the Lakes of Minnesota to the basin of Mexico. Its soils are fertile; its mines are prodigious; its climate is salubrious and its skies are bright; its climates are healthful; God has given to it every element of wealth, every attribute of beauty, and through its length and breadth the River—made of the confluent waters of every spring and rivulet from its farthest fountain—pours its ceaseless flood from the frozen regions of the Arctic ices to the golden orange groves of the Gulf of Mexico.

Cheap lands and abounding breadstuffs will secure its future. Ere long a hundred millions of people will inhabit its valley. Its wealth of soil; they will work its fruitful mines; they will manufacture its raw materials; they will bring every force of nature into co-operation with every appliance of art, and use both with every device of human ingenuity. Its people will find in its industry in the development of its unrivaled resources.

They will be an active, enterprising, self-reliant, aggressive people.

They will not submit to isolation.

They will require and they will have free, uninterrupted, easy communication with the Gulf of Mexico on the one hand, and with the Chesapeake by the canals of Virginia; with Sandy Hook by the canals of New York; with the North Atlantic by the canals of Lake Erie.

They will reach the Pacific by the Northern and the Southern railroads.

They will dig through the mountains of Virginia, and import by the way of Norfolk. They will thread the valleys of Western Virginia, and seek the shore of Charleston and Savannah.

They will build the levees of the Southern rivers, and isolate to cultivation the fields of alluvion.

They will sweep away every embarrassment caused by a restrictive, or, if you prefer the word, a protective system; and they will demand every improvement in the currency of the land, and in the best kind of currency which the most enlightened and sagacious civilization can suggest.

And I would fain believe in the midst of this splendid material development, that we should not forget that, in the eyes of God and humanity, they are charged with the preservation of free governments, and with the maintenance, as the best guarantee, of the confederative system of the fathers.

Does this consummation seem improbable?

Look at the Ocean Telegraph, at the Pacific Railroad, at the Suez Canal, at the political phenomenon which does actually supply the place of human genius, and which does actually seem to shall doubt that the Almighty has touched with living fire the inventive genius of this age, and has subjugated to the control of human intelligence many the mysterious forces which fill the earth and the air.

We live in decades not years; in thoughts, not breaths;

In feelings, not in figures on the dial.

We should count time by heart throbs.

He most lives

Who thinks most, feels noblest, acts the best."

Gentlemen, it is your work to aid this development—to set in motion those agencies which will tend to its accomplishment.

This is the Southern Commercial Convention. Ohio was the first fruit of the sanguinence of liberty, patriotism, magnanimous Virginia. Eldest-born of the Northwest, the fairest of her sisters, sun-crowned by her own matured and maternity beauty, she looks with loving pride upon their youthful bloom and vigor.

In her name I bid you welcome! Cincinnati is the Queen of the Ohio. She has been throned by her industry and the dark coal on which she formerly sat upon her fair brow is the sign and symbol of intelligent and indomitable labor.

Upon her borders you welcome! Her people are sagacious enough to be forgiving, wise enough to be instructed, large enough to take within their affections every one of their countrymen.

In their names I bid you welcome, thrice welcome, to their homes and their hearthstones!

At the conclusion of Mr. Pendleton's address the applause was almost deafening.

Mr. Cook announced the following as the

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK:

The following subjects have been officially referred to the committee of arrangements to be presented to the convention for its consideration and action:

1. Direct trade between Southern Atlantic cities and Europe. (Adjourned from Louisville convention.)

2. Obstructions to navigation by narrow span bridge piers. (Adjourned from Louisville convention.)

3. A continuous water line communication between the Mississippi river and the Atlantic seaboard. (Adjourned from Louisville convention.)

4. Removal of obstructions from the mouth of the Mississippi river. (Adjourned from Louisville Convention.)

5. Construction of permanent levees on the Mississippi river. (Adjourned from Louisville Convention.)

6. Finance and taxation. (Adjourned from Louisville Convention.)

8. Removal of national capital. (From St. Louis.)

9. To abolish all toll charges on the navigable rivers of the United States. (From Cincinnati Board of Trade.)

10. The enlargement of more important lines of canal in the United States so as to render them navigable for vessels propelled by steam. (From Cincinnati.)

11. The charges on passenger and freight traffic by rail and water lines. (From Cincinnati Board of Trade.)

12. That all railway viaducts over navigable rivers be made highways for railroad companies, which shall pay their pro rata toll on same, and that efforts be made to secure legislation to that effect. (From Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce.)

13. To abolish throughout the whole country all license imposed on commercial travelers. (Cincinnati Board of Trade.)

14. Free trade in money. (Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce.)

15. A settled policy in the public interest in regard to the disposition of the public lands. (City of Cincinnati.)

16. Improvement of sea-coast harbors. (From Mobile Board of Trade.)

17. Weights on the navigable rivers. (City of St. Louis.)

18. An ple railroad facilities from the Ohio to the extreme south. (From Chattanooga, Tenn.)

19. Direct and reciprocal trade with Brazil and other South American countries. (From Dubuque, Iowa.)

20. Tares and short weights. (From Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce.)

Mr. Bishop said that the appointment of committees, of one from each State, on permanent organization, order of business, and rules and regulations, would now be in order.

On motion of Theodore Cook, Esq., the convention took a recess of fifteen minutes, to enable the delegates from various States to agree on their committees.

On reassembling, the following committees were chosen:

COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

Alabama, G. H. Wilcox; Arkansas, George E. Dodge; Florida, H. L. Hart; Georgia, R. D. Caners; Iowa, T. M. Monroe; Indiana, Z. F. Darwin; Kentucky, S. W. Martin; Kansas, W. G. Coffin; Louisiana, C. P. Buckner; Mississippi, C. A. Foster; Maryland, R. S. Kirkwood; Missouri, Barton Able; Michigan, J. J. Newell; Massachusetts, R. E. Robbins; New York, J. S. Drake; Nevada, John G. Fox; North Carolina, J. C. Mills; Ohio, Judge O'Brien; South Carolina, W. J. Rose; Tennessee, Wm. A. Sheer; Texas, Governor Throckmorton; Virginia, Governor Walker; Wisconsin, D. M. Kelly; Illinois, F. W. Dabny.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Alabama, J. M. Humphries; Arkansas, J. C. McCabe; Florida, R. B. Hilton; Georgia, W. W. Lewellyn; Iowa, F. M. Monroe; Indiana, S. E. Gilbert; Kentucky, A. S. Berry; Kansas, Isaac Young; Louisiana, J. W. Schmey; Mississippi, T. W. Spriggs; Maryland, Robert Fowler; Missouri, Chas. B. Fisk; Michigan, J. J. Newell; Massachusetts, N. P. Banks; New York, J. R. Tu ner; Nevada, J. G. Fox; North Carolina, A. A. Campbell; Ohio, C. W. Rowland; South Carolina, George L. Holmes; Tennessee, W. P. Rathburn; Texas, A. C. McKeehan; Virginia, R. R. Lilly; Wisconsin, O. B. Thomas; Illinois, P. L. Underwood.

COMMITTEE ON ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Alabama, Charles A. Miller; Arkansas, B. E. Williams; Florida, F. H. Robert; Georgia, B. A. Gaskell; Iowa, H. W. Bowers; Indiana, H. F. Cloud; Kentucky, Charles S. Long; Kansas, J. L. Pendery; Louisiana, D. C. Labatt; Mississippi, R. Pryor; Maryland, S. F. Thompson; Missouri, D. P. Jewett; Michigan, J. J. Newell; Massachusetts, N. P. Banks; New York, P. Clare; Nevada, J. G. Fox; North Carolina, I. E. Mills; Ohio, B. F. Eggleston; South Carolina, C. J. Barrett; Tennessee, E. E. Kenpedy; Texas, J. W. Throckmorton; Virginia, John T. Walker; Wisconsin, S. J. Stevens; Illinois, O. S. Howe.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

The following is the full list of the delegates, so far as they have presented their credentials and registered, with the names of the bodies represented by them, place where from, and addresses while in Cincinnati:

J. Barrett Cohen, Chamber of Commerce, Charleston, S. C.; Burnet House; Bernard O'Neil, Board of Trade, Charleston, S. C., Burnet House; James F. Torrence, city, Crestonnati; Colonel P. H. Reiford, Board of Trade, Jacksonville, Florida, Burnet House; John P. Dale, city, Nashville, Tennessee, Gibson House; Samuel V. Reid, Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati; John T. Wilder, state at large, Tennessee, Burnet House; Dr. J. C. Hill, Washington, D. R. R. Va., Burnet; John G. Fox, state of Nevada, Walnut Street House; Hon. R. B. Hilton, city, Tallahassee, Fla., Burnet; W. J. Syres, Chamber of Commerce, Memphis, Tenn., Burnet; J. C. Burch, city, Nashville, Tenn., Burnet; D. W. L. Hart, W. and P. Canal and Steamboat Co., Palatka, Fla., Burnet; Gen. R. D. Lilley, Washington Co., Va., Lex., Va., Burnet; J. C. McCabe, State at large, Helena, Ark., Carlisle House; R. M. Bishop, Board of Trade, Cincinnati; Theo. Cook, Board of Trade, Cincinnati; D. W. Fiveling, city, Columbus, Ga., Burnet; Hon. R. L. Moss, State at large, Columbus, Ga., Burnet; Hon. Henry R. Smith, Home from Manufacturing Company, Rome, Ga., Burnet; James Noble, Sr., Rome Iron Works Company, Rome, Ga., Burnet; M. Burns, Rome, Ga., Congressional District, Burnet; Hon. M. D. Wickersham, city, Mobile, Ala., Burnet; Hon. James Purnell, Sixth Ohio Congressional District, Washington Court-house, Ohio, Broadway Hotel; Hon. G. H. Wilcox, city, Mobile, Ala., Burnet; R. H. S. Sayre, Board of Trade, Cincinnati, Tennessee, Burnet; Hon. B. A. Gaskill, State at large, Atlanta, Ga., Burnet; R. P. Hudson to the Rio Grande—these earnest, thoughtful, learned debates by friends of every industrial interest, and advocates of every growing enterprise from the Alleghenies to the Rocky Mountains, attest the dignity of this convention and the magnitude of the questions committed to its consideration.

Your predecessors who met at Norfolk in 1868 were few in numbers, and the chief subject of their consideration was the ocean trade of the Atlantic cities with Europe.

Your numbers already reach many hundreds; and your deliberations will embrace the whole material development—every phase of intelligent industry—every facility of commercial intercourse—every plan of taxation—every wise and every encouragement of immigration—every question of governmental economy.

It must be so. This convention meets to consider and advance the interests of the great Mississippi Valley, and of the whole of our sectional sense. I say it in no narrow spirit. I would limit your duties and your influence to no local lines.

The interests of the Mississippi Valley are the centre and centre of the well being of all portions of the country. Its development is their growth. Its prosperity is their wealth; and in the hand of industry and capital the vast and dormant element of power which nature has given to this region, will make it the home of a people who will be the rich and powerful people of the continent.

The Mississippi Valley! Our very name calls up a vision of transcendant grandeur. Mountains piled with exhaustless treasures of coal and iron; prairies carpeted with the most brilliant wild flowers and redolent of the sweetest perfumes; lands preeminent for corn and barley; lands teeming with cotton, rice and sugar; the snow-clad fields of the North shading into the sunky fields of the South; and the rich soils of the freezing basin of Canada melted to genial fruitfulness by the warm airs of the forming winds of Florida. It stretches from Central Pennsylvania to the western boundary of Kansas, from the Lakes of Minnesota to the basin of Mexico. Its soils are fertile; its mines are prodigious; its climate is salubrious and its skies are bright; its climates are healthful; God has given to it every element of wealth, every attribute of beauty, and through its length and breadth the River—made of the confluent waters of every spring and rivulet from its farthest fountain—pours its ceaseless flood from the frozen regions of the Arctic ices to the golden orange groves of the Gulf of Mexico.

Cheap lands and abounding breadstuffs will secure its future. Ere long a hundred millions of people will inhabit its valley. Its wealth of soil; they will work its fruitful mines; they will manufacture its raw materials; they will bring every force of nature into co-operation with every appliance of art, and use both with every device of human ingenuity. Its people will find in its industry in the development of its unrivaled resources.

They will be an active, enterprising, self-reliant, aggressive people.

They will not submit to isolation.

They will require and they will have free, uninterrupted, easy communication with the Gulf of Mexico on the one hand, and with the Chesapeake by the canals of Virginia; with Sandy Hook by the canals of New York; with the North Atlantic by the canals of Lake Erie.

They will reach the Pacific by the Northern and the Southern railroads.

They will dig through the mountains of Virginia, and import by the way of Norfolk. They will thread the valleys of Western Virginia, and seek the shore of Charleston and Savannah.

They will build the levees of the Southern rivers, and isolate to cultivation the fields of alluvion.

They will sweep away every embarrassment caused by a restrictive, or, if you prefer the word, a protective system; and they will demand every improvement in the currency of the land, and in the best kind of currency which the most enlightened and sagacious civilization can suggest.

And I would fain believe in the midst of this splendid material development, that we should not forget that, in the eyes of God and humanity, they are charged with the preservation of free governments, and with the maintenance, as the best guarantee, of the confederative system of the fathers.

Does this consummation seem improbable?

Look at the Ocean Telegraph, at the Pacific Railroad, at the Suez Canal, at the political phenomenon which does actually supply the place of human genius, and which does actually seem to shall doubt that the Almighty has touched with living fire the inventive genius of this age, and has subjugated to the control of human intelligence many the mysterious forces which fill the earth and the air.

We live in decades not years; in thoughts, not breaths;

In feelings, not in figures on the dial.

We should count time by heart throbs.

He most lives

Who thinks most, feels noblest, acts the best."

Gentlemen, it is your work to aid this development—to set in motion those agencies which will tend to its accomplishment.

This is the Southern Commercial Convention. Ohio was the first fruit of the sanguinence of liberty, patriotism, magnanimous Virginia. Eldest-born of the Northwest, the f

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1870.

For Congress—Fifth District,
HOYD WINCHESTER,
OF JEFFERSON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Three months 3 00
One month 1 25
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PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, but in no case can it be procured by mail or carrier to it; in the latter instance the money to be indorsed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of the loss.

SUBSCRIBERS CHANGING SENT ORDERS ON APPLICATION.

Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. Matter of this description is of a purely private and business character, relating to the interests of individuals and not coming under the head of news. There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and discriminations being at once distasteful and invidious, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Lexington is to have a new agricultural paper.

The Methodist Miscellany is the name of a new, large, and handsomely published weekly at Covington, by J. G. Downtain, and edited by Rev. A. H. Walker.

The Statesman says that Lexington, besides supporting her own three excellent weekly political papers, a weekly agricultural paper and a religious weekly, takes about 804 copies of the Louisville and Cincinnati dailies.

Colonel Jones, of the Sixth Kentucky District, is of the opinion that his renomination for Congress is assured beyond doubt. It is claimed that a mass meeting, held in Boone county yesterday, with power to speak, instructed the thirty delegates from that county to vote for Jones in the Newport Convention on Thursday.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Coal has been found near Elyton, Alabama.

Mobile has a Building and Loan Association.

Laura Keene opened at Norfolk on Monday night.

Whittemore is fishing for the Congressional nomination again.

The coast cities of Texas are in the enjoyment of good health.

Harry McCarthy's Minstrels are delighting the Chattanooga people.

The Baptists of Virginia have 787 church organizations and the disciples 73.

Holly Springs, Mississippi, has two jug factories and one temperance society.

A ghost has been seen near Fredericksburg, Va., in the day time dressed in Federal uniform.

A big black bear was caught in the Dismal Swamp in Virginia a few days since and taken to Norfolk for sale.

A grand tournament and ball will take place at the Danville (Va.) fair. The successful knight will get a $300 horse.

Catarrhal fever is prevalent in Wilcox county, Alabama. Though of a dangerous type, it has not yet proved fatal.

Mrs. Gen. Houston is dead. The surviving members of the family of the Father of Texas reside at Georgetown, in that State.

The feed-store of W. W. Woodmansee, in Nashville, was burned on Sunday night, incurring a considerable loss. Incendiarism.

A little son of Richard Sahw, living at Warren, Albemarle county, Virginia, was drowned in the canal near that place on Wednesday last.

Injuries received by Captain Buchanan, at Columbus, S. C., on Monday last, by his horse running away, have resulted in his death.

The exports of Savannah reached $58,850,-986 during the yearending June last The exports of the previous year amounted to $48,-336,494.

It is stated that Judge John A. Meredith, of Richmond, Virginia, will be nominated for Congress in opposition to Forier, in the third district.

Jackson county, Alabama, has been sued by Maria Moore, whose husband, Rube Malone, was killed near Bellefonte last week by disguised men.

On Sabbath before last, Rev. John Jones, of Surry county, North Carolina, aged 81 years, baptized, by immersion, Harden C. Herring, aged 88.

The general election in Arkansas occurs on Tuesday, the 8th of November. Three Congressmen will be chosen, and State Representatives and Senators.

The Raleigh Sentinel learns that Gen. Abbott has announced in private conversation that he is not a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate from North Carolina.

A man in Wayne county, Mississippi, is feeding his cow on juniper berries to get her to give gin and milk. It cannot be done, say we; mash a hen can lay scrambled eggs by stirring her with a pole.

The regimental band of the Sixteenth U. S. regulars is to delight the Nashvillians with a public serenade from the Park street terrace of the State Capitol Wednesday evening. The idea originated with one of the editors of the Nashville Banner.

A colored man, who was lying on the track of the South Carolina Railroad, at Smoak's Station, on Thursday, was run over by the down passenger train, and instantly killed. His body was badly mangled. A bottle of whisky was found by his side.

Hon. A. S. Colyer, in two-thirds of a column of the Nashville Banner of yesterday, withdrew from the canvass for Governor of Tennessee. He has heard Gen. Brown speak, says they agree on the same points, and, consequently, there is no use for him to run.

Hon. N. G. Taylor has announced himself as independent Republican candidate for Congress in the First Tennessee District. A negro named Alfred McKinney is also announced as a candidate on the Radical ticket. This all in Roderick Random Butler's district.

The Radicals of the Eighth Tennessee district meet in Memphis to-day to make a nomination for Congress. W. J. Smith and Joseph E. Nunn are candidates. Some are for Smith and some are for Nunn, but a great many would rather have Nunn than have Smith.

A colored man, named Bristol Mitchell, while attending the gearing of a small steam engine, on South Atlantic wharf, at Charleston, S. C., last Friday morning, had his hand caught in the rope and was immediately drawn over, and had his head crushed by a flywheel near the boiler.

Cosachita county, Arkansas, has a population of 12,968, an increase of 33 since 1860. Camden has 1,612. Fulton county has 4,883, an increase of 859. Jackson county has a population of 7,656, a decrease of 3,127 since 1860. Clark has 11,188, an increase of 1,453. Craighead has 4,583, an increase of 1,517. White has 10,357, an increase of 3,041.

A colored man, named Fairfax, went into one of the large vats of the paper mill, at Fredericksburg, Va., Wednesday night, to pack the straw. While in there another employee turned the steam on, not knowing that Fairfax was in the vat. Fairfax was actually par-boiled. He was relieved from his terrible suffering by death the next morning.

A person the other day was arraigned before a magistrate of Lafayette county, Miss., charged with larceny. The magistrate being "learned in the law above his fellows," after hearing the testimony, adjudged him guilty of the crime and sentenced him to the penitentiary for one year. The sheriff wisely declined to execute the sentence of the court.

The Nashville Banner of yesterday has the following: "The little child of Wm. Sutherland accidentally swallowed the end of a raw sweet-potato ten days ago, which lodged and remained fixed, without any hope of removal, between the child's mouth and stomach. The physicians were baffled in their efforts to relieve it, and gave up the case as hopeless. Nature at last came to the relief. The osteocle passed downward last Sunday, after it had been fixed in its position for nine days, during which the child could eat nothing. It is now doing well."

A most melancholy accident, resulting in the instant death of two young men in the neighborhood of Pleasant Lane Postoffice, Edgefield county, North Carolina, occured on Saturday night, the 24th inst. Three young men were on an opossum hunt, and in felling a tree in which they supposed their game had sought refuge, an adjacent dead tree also fell, instantly killing two young men, William Timmerman and William Dean. This sad accident has cast a gloom over the entire community. One of the deceased leaves a young wife and one child, dependent upon her neighbors for a support.

Col. Abert, who is engaged in making the survey of the Cumberland river, with his party reached Dover, Tennessee, on Saturday last. He is progressing satisfactorily with the work. During the past week the party was engaged in examining the shoals in the neighborhood of Dover, and noting such improvements as were deemed necessary to be made. They are making a thorough survey. The party left Dover on Tuesday in the steamer Tobe Hurt, chartered for the expedition, and proceeded down the river in continuance of the survey and their observations. The people living along the river rendered every aid and facility in giving all the required information of which they are possessed.

A New Orleans broker, after spending the day on Carondelet street, went home to dinner with $12,000 in bonds, notes, and drafts as a kind of consequence. His intention was to eat dinner and return to his office, where they would be deposited for safe keeping. On reaching home, he hung his coat on the back of a chair, proceeded to take a nap. While slumbering, and little thinking he was put into his pocket, and, discovering the "pretty papers," proceeded to make a little of them. When the broker woke up he found his "papers" flying in the air attached to a string in the hands of his youthful prodigy. He made a lunge to recover his treasure, but found them so cut and defaced as to be comparatively worthless.

An old woman named Susan Lyons, living in a small boat on the bank of the Wilson Spring Branch, just east of Front street, Nashville, was accidentally drowned in that stream last Sunday afternoon. The rain storm, which occurred at that time, swelled the branch to such an extent that the water began to ooze through the bottom of the boat. Being fearful, it is supposed, that she would be drowned if she remained inside her abode, she stepped out of her door into four feet water, and, in her fright, finally sunk to the bottom. When found, it was discovered that an eddy, which was believed to have been so strong as to sweep her off her feet, if indeed it allowed her to obtain a footing at all, had carried her remains some distance from the place where she fell in. She was seventy-two years of age, and consequently very feeble. She was formerly well-known in Nashville.

The Masons of Tennessee are raising an endowment fund for the purpose of establishing a "Masonic Orphans' Home" in each grand division of the State. The design is to purchase or receive by gift one thousand or fifteen hundred acres of land in each division, upon a portion of which is to be erected school houses and churches. Three or four hundred acres are to be laid off in two-acre lots, each divided into yard, garden, etc. Upon each lot will be a home for each Mason's widow and children that may need it, food and raiment also to be furnished. The children are to receive an education at the school, qualifying them for any station in life. The boys, when strong enough, are to cultivate the farm by detail of two or three hours' work daily, making it, as far as practicable, self-sustaining, the deficiency to be supplied by the interest on the endowment fund. Thus all will be made happy and useful, and young ladies and gentlemen will be trained up who will be ornaments to society, useful to the State, and the pride and glory of the Masonic fraternity. Seventy-five thousand dollars is the amount already contributed $78,510 toward this noble work, and from indications and the liberality with which all are responding, it is not certain that by another season the sum of $200,-000 will have been secured, enough to insure the usefulness, success and permanency of the institutions.

The Hartford Times of the 30th ult. has the following:

At the time, we did not know that Mr. COLFAX had omitted the speech which we published as an denouncing foreigners. Two or three of our exchanges have denounced the speech as a forgery and from them we learn that Mr. COLFAX has flatly delivered it. It was lately published by the "reconstructed (fool) Sun," which paper professed to quote it from the files of 1865. Mr. COLFAX was a K. N., and Vincennes was the place to which, according to that paper, it was delivered. As Mr. C. denies it, it is but fair to state as much.

O, SCHUYLER, SCHUYLER! how aptly hast thou, in this, illustrated the truth of the Shaksperean adage, that a man may smile and smile and be—forgetful of his unfortunate speeches!

The United States Government is about to go upon an Indian hunt of a very novel character. The hunt is not to be upon the Western plains for purposes of slaughter, but through the ancient haunts of Mi-ANTONOMAH, of PHILLIP and of CANONCHET, in New England, for purposes of benevolence. There are a few remnants of tribes still scattered through that country, and it is understood that the government will have them hunted up and take care of them. Nobody will be more surprised at such an act of justice to the Indians on the part of the government than the Indians themselves, who have little reason, indeed, to suppose that the white man knows what justice is.

The American girls should take care not to squander all the money they can get upon the present tall and incoming winter fashions. They should lay the greater part of it by until next spring, when our shores will be visited by several European Princes, any one of whom is not wholly incapable of being entrapped into matrimony. Among them is the heir-apparent to the throne of Russia. PRINCE JEROME BONAPARTE, Prince SALM SALM, Prince DICK, Prince TOM, and Prince HARRY all married American girls, and is this Prince DU NORD better than they, that he should escape unwhipt of Cupid and Hymen? Let the girls begin at once to build up a capital with which to throw themselves frantically into the next spring fashions.

In looking abroad upon the brilliant array of Radical statesmen who have been nominated or renominated for Congress, we behold such men as NATHANIEL P. BANKS, ROBERT C. SCHENCK, RODERICK RANDOM BUTLER and JERUSALEM SMITH, but we look in vain for the tall form of the transcendently god-like MULLINS, of Tennessee. He, the brightest representative of a new-born type of national legislators, should by all means be there. Can it be that he has reached the highest point of all his greatness and hastes now to his setting? No; he belongs to that gorgeous constellation of fixed stars in the moral and political firmament which may know no setting until heaven's last thunder shakes the world below. But, then, in the name of his own sweet "blossom of hell's delight hanging high on the sour apple tree," where, oh, where is MULLINS?

Missouri and the President.

The Democrats of Missouri have acted with a forbearance and a prudence which commend themselves so strongly to patriotism and common sense that every organ of public opinion in the country ought to speak to them a word of encouragement. And President GRANT has so prostituted his high office and so falsified his pretensions, that not to proclaim the fact is treason to every principle of liberty of which Democrats are champions.

At least a third or more of those who would vote the Democratic ticket in Missouri have been distranchised for these five years. A spirit had grown up among the more patriotic part of the Republicans that this era of distranchisement had lasted long enough, and active spirits springing up all over the State planted them selves upon the platform of re-enfranchisement and an open field and fair fight for the Democrats. The latter, recovering the wisdom of the olden time, seeing that to nominate a ticket was to insure defeat, from the fact, as stated, resolved, most wisely, to do no such thing, preferring to "tarry awhile in Jericho," and give an opportunity for such friends of civil liberty as had got entrapped in the Radical ranks to stand aside and be counted. Their best hopes have been realized. So many whilom Republicans have declared and published themselves to be opposed to continued distranchisement that they have nominated an independent ticket. So there are apparently two Republican tickets in the field, but it requires no particular sagacity to foretell how the Democrats will vote. They have acted wisely, as before said, and will so welcome and hold up the hands of those contending for the very first principles signalizing their political existence, that they will probably achieve the disinthrallment of so large a portion of their fellow-citizens, and, at the same time, weld with them for a generation all the magnanimous elements of their late foes.

In the meantime what is the position of the President of the United States in this affair of State politics, in which he ought to have no position whatever? The telegraphic dispatch of yesterday morning sums up the disreputable and meddlesome course of the Administration in a few words: "The Administration hopes by the end of the present week to have every conservative Republican in Missouri, as well as elsewhere, out of office!" We, in this so-called republican country, may chafe ourselves till doomsday over the rapacities and duplicities of the monarchs and pro-

RELIGIOUS.

Last Day's Proceedings of the Louisville Annual Conference, M. E. Church, South, at Greensburg.

LIST OF APPOINTMENTS.

(Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.)

MONDAY'S SESSION.

The Bishop submitted to the conference the question of investing the Bishops with a veto power, as provided for by the last General Conference. The vote was unanimous in favor of concurring with the General Conference.

The Rev. T. G. Bosley moved a reconsideration of the case of David Bowles, previously rejected on account of lameness. He was represented as a young man of rare talents and attainments, as not being incapacitated from riding on horseback, when the Conference reconsidered, and he was admitted.

The Statistical Secretary read a recapitulation of his report, of which the following is a summary:

White members	35,814
Colored members	262
Local preachers	198
Adults Baptized	1,315
Infants baptized	644
Sunday-schools	173
Superintendents and teachers	1,305
Scholars	9619
Volumes in library	24,447
Whites taken	1,353
Moneys expended	$ 9,748
Number of churches	282
Number of shlibes	77,875
Value of churches	$349,750
Number of parsonages	9
Value of parsonages	$ 21,400
Other church property	$ 26,968
Missions	$ 4,075
Tracts	$ 108
Poor	$ 648
Other objects	$ 4,971
Periodicals taken	980

Dr. R. H. Rivers read the report of the Committee on Education. The committee recommended the various institutions of learning, but the main feature was the recommendation of the adoption of the following plan of co-operation in their educational interests of the Kentucky and Louisville Conferences, viz:

1. The Louisville Conference to pledge its patronage to the Kentucky Wesleyan University.

2. Louisville Conference to raise an educational fund and vest the same as they judge best, and pay over the proceeds of the said fund to the Board of Education of the Kentucky Conference for the benefit of said University.

3. When the funds raised by the Louisville Conference shall yield a sufficient sum for the support of a professorship in the University, the Louisville Conference shall have the right to elect the professor for the same.

4. When the funds raised by the Louisville conference shall equal the funds raised by the Kentucky conference, then the two conferences shall equally and jointly control the university.

5. At any time previous to the formation of said complete union in patronage and control of the university by said conferences, the Louisville conference may withdraw from the university the proceeds of their funds by giving the board of the Kentucky conference one year's previous notice of their intension to do so.

Dr. H. A. M. Henderson, special commissioner from the Kentucky conference, made a speech representing the status of the Kentucky Wesleyan University, and answering various objections that had been suggested.

The Agent of the Louisville Conference Educational Board said that, if the preachers would make the proper representations of his matter to their people, the funds already subscribed can be employed in supporting the scheme presented by the committee. The subscribed funds amount to $24,-000, and those by requests some $7,000 more. The report of the committee was adopted.

B. C. Levi submitted the report of the Committee on Sabbath Schools, which asks for the appointment of a traveling agent. Adopted.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

The following preamble and resolution, offered by Drs. Sehon and Lee, were adopted:

Whereas, We learn that the Rev. J. A. Henderson and Rev. Jacob Dittes have been transferred from the Louisville to the Kentucky Conference, we do most hereby express our sincere love for them and our high estimate of their character as laborious and useful ministers, and assure them that our earnest prayers shall follow them; that the blessing of God may rest upon them in their new fields of labor. We, therefore,

Resolve, That should Providence at any future time order the return of our brethren to this Conference, we pledge them a sincere and hearty welcome to their old home.

Dr. Rivers, of the Book committee, presented a report favoring the envelope system of defraying church expenses. It was understood that the system is not mandatory, but simply advisory. It was adopted.

D. Morton presented the final report of the auditing committee of the Louisville Conference Depository.

Rev. J. S. Scudee read the report of the committee on "the state of the work." Among other things it recommended the revival of camp meetings. It gave an emphatic approval of class meetings. The report exhorted the ministers to a more thorough consecration to the work of the church.

Drs. Rivers and Sehon made warm, heartmoving appeals on this last feature. It was moved that the vote be taken standing, and while the preachers were up the hymn was sung—

Lord, in the strength of grace,
With a glad heart and free,
Myself, my gifts and days,
I consecrate to Thee.

The chairman (pro tem.), the Rev. Dr. Lee, called to prayer, and an ardent petition ascended to the throne of the Most High.

The Committee on Popular Amusements took strong grounds against theater and circus-going, horse-racing, the gaming of all kinds, but the Conference adopted the report without a dissenting voice.

The Conference voted to hold the next session at Bowling Green.

The following co-operative committee, with a similar committee in Louisville, was appointed, when he goes beyond his ecclesiastical asylum at Louisville, viz: C. O. Smith, B. C. Levi, J. L. Brown, Drs. Rivers and Sehon, Revs. Messick and Brush. Delegates to the Sunday School Convention ordered by the General Conference to be held at Nashville, were elected as follows: Thomas Bottomly, C. O. Smith, E. L. Weikes. The following reserve delegates were elected: B. C. Levi, D. J. Houser, and D. T. Towles.

CLOSING SESSION.

The Conference met in the Methodist church at 7 p. m., Rev. R. Lee, presiding pro tem. Religious exercises conducted by Rev. W. H. Morrison.

It was resolved that the bequest of Mrs. Price, of Hopkinsville, amounting to $8,000, be equally divided between the fund of the Board of Education and of the Logan Female College.

The usual vote of thanks for hospitalities and reduced rates of transportation were passed.

The Committee on Memoirs reported. L. P. Crenshaw and R. Y. McReynolds had died during the year.

A resolution of thanks was tendered Dr. E. T. Pope, of Louisville, for the kind attention he bestowed upon the Rev. R. T. McReynolds during his last sickness, he having invited him to his house and given him every care until his death and a decent Christian burial.

APPOINTMENTS LOUISVILLE DISTRICT.

G. W. Brush, P. E.
Broadway street, B. H. Rivers; R. Deering, Sup.
Chestnut street, B. S. Messick.
Walnut street, Henry C. Settle.
Shelby street, E. W. Sehon.
Twelfth street, J. J. Cornelius.
Portland and 21st street, T. C. Berry.
Kavanaugh and 18th, J. W. Mitchell.
Asbury, to be supplied.
Louisville Circuit, D. Spurrier.
Meadow Lawn, J. S. Mosley.
Middletown, H. C. Morrison.
Louisville City Mission, George Froh.
A. H. Redford, Agent of the Publishing House.

ELIZABETHTOWN DISTRICT.

G. H. Hayes, P. E.
Elizabethtown, R. F. Hayes.
Big Spring Circuit, S. C. Allen.
Brandenburg, S. S. Loveace.
Hardinsburg, to be supplied.
Litchfield, Vol. P. Thomas.
Caseyville Mission, Silas Spurrier.
Hodgenville, J. D. Barnett
Hudsonville, H. N. Hobbs, Sup.
West Point, G. S. Overton.
Shepherdsville, A. G. Frasier.
Salt River Mission, J. T. Waters.
Jeffersontown Circuit, J. P. Goodson.

OWENSBORO DISTRICT.

J. K. Dempsey, P. E.
Owensboro Station, J. S. Malone.
Owensboro Circuit, G. W. Lyon.
Yelvington Circuit, W. S. Maxcey.
Calhoun Circuit, J. L. Errington.
Hartford Circuit, C. Y. Boggess.
Cromwell Circuit, to be supplied by J. L. Brown.
Mt. Vernon, R. D. Bennett.
Livermore, to be supplied.
Hawesville, J. W. Bentonly.
Cloverport Station, F. B. Rodgers.

HENDERSON DISTRICT.

T. C. Frogan, P. E.
Henderson station, J. S. Wools.
Henderson Circuit, W. W. Cook.
Morganfield Circuit, C. W. DeWitt.
Caseyville Circuit, R. C. Love.
Madisonville Circuit, T. C. Peters.
Sacramento Circuit, S. L. Lee.
Greenville, R. Y. Thomas.
Dixon, E. Taurman.
Charleston Mission, to be supplied.

PRINCETON DISTRICT.

L. B. Davison, P. E.
Princeton Circuit, W. F. Haswell, W. Childers, Sup.
Cadiz, P. T. Hardison.
Lafayette, B. A. Cundiff.
Paraeville, G. S. King.
Eddyville, G. W. Crumbaugh.
Gainesburg Mission, to be supplied.
Smithland, G. W. Brodie.
Smithland Circuit, W. F. Reed.
Salem, W. T. Moore.
Marion, R. W. Cox.
Piedmont, Leroy Hirschburg.
Empire Mission, to be supplied.

RUSSELLVILLE DISTRICT.

H. M. Ford, P. E.
Russellville Station, W. F. Easterling.
Logan Circuit, Robert Fisk, W. E. Evans, Sup.
Allensville, J. C. Pettis, George E. Browder, Sup.
Auburn and Bibb's Chapel, L. C. Campbell.
Henryville Circuit, Wm. Alexander.
Cave Spring Circuit, R. B. McCown.
Elkton Circuit, J. A. Lewis.
Trenton Mission, to be supplied.
Fairview, E. Shrock.
Hopkinsville, J. W. Price.
Todd Circuit, R. D. Griffin.
Logan Female College, President, N. H. Lee.
Logan Female College, Agent, D. Morton.

BOWLING GREEN DISTRICT.

J. W. Rumsey, P. E.
Bowling Green, J. W. Shelton.
Bowling Green Circuit, T. D. Lewis.
North Bowling Green Circuit, N. M. Hunter.
Franklin, T. J. W. Bradley.
Franklin Circuit, T. G. Harrison.
Glasgow, J. W. Lewis.
Oakland, J. J. Ruddle.
Brownsville, supplied by W. C. Slate.
Scottsville, B. C. McGlown.
Newrow, David Bowles; G. W. Gilmore, Sup.
Morgantown Mission, to be supplied.
Agent Board of Education, J. F. Bedford.

GREENSBURG DISTRICT.

John S. McGee, P. E.
Greensburg Circuit, J. S. McDaniel.
Saylesville, to be supplied by A. A. Cox.
Lebanon, E. R. Harrison.
Bradfordsville, B. A. Lineburgh.
New Haven, C. B. Donnelson.
Campbellsville, G. F. Candlf.
Taylor Circuit, P. A. Edwards.
Buffalo Circuit, J. Dalton.
Mastersonville, to be supplied by W. Lanham.
Columbia Circuit, Peter Cartwright.
Brick Creek Circuit, W. L. Ellis.

COLUMBIA DISTRICT.

R. C. Alexander, P. E.
Columbia, W. Williams.
Glasgow Circuit, to be supplied.
Scottsville, supplied by W. C. Bond.
Burkesville, D. S. Campbell.
Bear Creek, supplied by Chas. Smith.
Albany Circuit, S. W. Lowe.
Tompkinsville, W. R. Godsey.
Gladdener Circuit, Sol Pinnegar.
Johnston Circuit, Joshua Godbey.
Lindsey Circuit, T. Williams.
Cumberland Mission, J. M. Phillips.

INDIANA DISTRICT.

T. G. Bosley, P. E.
Superintendent of Indiana Missions, Jacob Dittes, transferred to Kentucky Conference.
J. A. Henderson, transferred to the Kentucky Conference and located at Simpsonville.

EDUCATIONAL REFORM.

The Pro Rata Mystery Explained by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

NO CAT IN THE MEAL.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
OFFICE SUP'T PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
FRANKFORT, Oct. 1, 1870.

The editor of the Hickman Courier, in a recent issue, publishes an editorial inquiry and some comments as to why it is that the pro rata of school fund when the tax was but 5 cents was 73 cents, while it is but $3 when the tax is 20 cents?

The right of the people to inquire into the official acts and reports of their public functionaries is fully recognized, and I thank the editor for an opportunity to give the information asked for.

When he compares the pro rata of 73 cents for 1809, when the tax was 5 cents, with the pro rata of $3 for 1870-71, when the tax is 20 cents, and says that the latter pro rata should be four times the amount of the former, or $2 92, he overlooks the fact that more than one-third of the 73 cents pro rata is derived from the interest and dividends on the invested school funds of the State, bank taxes, dog tax, tax on billiards, etc. To explain the more clearly, I insert the auditor's statement and the census reports of pupil children on which the school law makes it the duty of the Superintendent to base his estimates and pro rata:

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT, July 1, 1870.

A statement of moneys which may be expected to be paid into the treasury during the year ending 30th June, 1871, subject to the order of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for common school purposes:

Account of revenue for 1870, as per valuation of 1869, from 20 cents	$812,551 57
Less Sheriffs' commissions...$20,000 00	
Paid previous to July 1, 1870 2,571 19	
	$22,571 19
	$789,980 38
Deduct 10 per cent. on amount estimated to cover balance that will be due and uncollected	71,998 03
	$647,982 35
Add interest on State bonds	67,000 00
Add tax on billiards	2,000 00
Dividends on stock of Bank of Kentucky	5,000 00
Farmers' Bank of Kentucky tax	8,500 00
Bank of Ashland tax	950 00
Bank of Shelbyville tax	950 00
Commercial Bank of Kentucky	8,000 00
From tax on dogs	2,000 00
From Sheriffs on old balances	10,000 00
Add balance in treasury July 1st, 1870	35,853 71
	$778,229 56

Attest: D. HOWARD SMITH, Auditor.

The total number of children reported by the census of April, 1870, is 390,118.

Dividing this number of children into the net school revenue, $778,229 56, gives, within a small fraction, the pro rata of $2.

It will be seen that about $94,408 of this nett revenue is not from the ad valorem tax, but from dividends and interests on invested school funds, and taxes on banks, dogs and billiards. Thus, but $683,836 of the net school revenue is derived from the 20 cents tax. Of course 5 cents tax in 1869 would produce but one-fourth of this amount, or $170,-459. The total pupil children reported for 1869 was 384,844. Divide this number into the proceeds of the 5 cents tax, $170,459, and we have a pro rata of about 44 cents each. The reader will readily see that the balance of the pro rata of 73 cents, for 1869, or near 30 cents, was derived from the $94,408 net school revenue from interest on bonds, dividends on stocks, bank and other special taxes.

The editor of the Hickman Courier, to get his pro rata of $2 96, multiplies the 29 cents of the pro rata from invested funds, special taxes, etc., by four, as well as the 44 cents pro rata from the old 5 cents tax. If he would multiply the 44 cents by 4, and add the 29 cents unmultiplied, he will approximate accuracy.

The Auditor, with his accustomed caution and sagacity, has made his margin for moving appeals to this fund in the future. This is the first year of the inauguration of the new school system, and it must be looked upon as in its experimental era, and, at the same time, as developing and economizing its resources for the future. In the present condition of the Treasury of the State, it is far better that we should have an unexpended balance of $100,000, in favor of the school fund, to carry forward to the next fiscal account, than to have $10,000 debt charged against it. I feel satisfied that there will be a balance in our favor of from $50,000 to $100,000, to add to the account for the next school year, from slow tax accounts, etc.; and that, when our system is fully developed, and in good working order, the pro rata from present taxation, etc., will be from $2 25 to $3 50.

The editor forgets to be just to himself and to his subject, when he goes beyond his legitimate inquiry, and intimates that "more than one-third of the fund may be used, annually, to salary the officers of the school system." When it is remembered that the school system, for forty years, has been starved into imbecility by a legislative farce for its official support, that after the "Brimstone and Treacle" regimen of Dotheboys Hall, the intimation might well be taken for a cruel joke, the irony of which should penetrate the sympathies of the public heart at the same time it enters the souls of said officials. By examining Art. 1, sec. 7, of the school law, it will be seen that provision is made for the printing out all the school fund due each county and district during the school year; while the last section, under the head of "Commissioners," provides that the commissioners shall be paid out of the school fund due their respective counties after the school year terminates, if at next Court of Claims and following perhaps months after the school year closes—shall allow the wages. But the fund will then all be paid out, unless there should be vacant districts in which no schools were taught, enough to leave an unexpended surplus sufficient to pay the commissioners. The commissioners can get no pay, therefore, unless they can manage to get some districts to have no schools taught, or unless the Legislature will come to their rescue next winter and provide for their wages. Their pay does not reduce the pro rata of the school fund one cent, and altogether would not aggregate one-twentieth of the fund. These important officials well earn their wages, and the Legislature will surely see that they are paid promptly and certainly. Besides these, there are no salaried officials except in the superintendent's office. For himself and his entire clerical service, the total of salaries is $3 000, or less than one-half of one per cent. of the school fund. For this insignificant sum the Superintendent is required to operate a system with a financial basis of $800,000; to account in detail for the disbursement and use of every dollar of this money, divided among 6,000 school districts; to direct and Superintend the work of 32,000 subordinate officials; to receive, examine and file 10 000 school reports, and to inspect, account for, and countersign as many drafts upon the treasury—where there were but 200 or 300 of each under the old law—and to answer, copy and file the daily increasing correspondence from commissioners, trustees, teachers, etc., from every section of the State.

The business of the office has more than quadrupled since the present incumbent assumed its duties, while the clerical force of one remains inadequately the same, and the increase of salary has been next to nothing. In proof of this increase of labor and business, it can readily be shown to any one that the accumulation of correspondence, records and accounts on file in the office is greater for the three years of the present term than for the previous thirty-seven years since the first enactment of a common school law.

I trust I may be pardoned the apparent egotism of these official allusions which seem to be personal, since they relate to questions and surmises which might, unnoticed, prejudice the interests of educational reform at a time when it is just passing through the severe ordeal of a first experiment. They have been repeated in other parts of the State, and by others who should have known how to explain rather than mystify them.

Will the Hickman Courier and other interested papers copy this? I am ready at all times to have every act of my official life scrutinized. J. F. SMITH,
Superintendent Public Instruction.

MARRIED.

GREEN—McCOWN—On Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1870, by Rev. R. H. McCown, at Forest Home, Jefferson county, Ky., L. P. GREEN, Esq., of Louisville, Ky., to Miss LILLIE W. MCCOWN, daughter of the officiating clergyman. No cards.

DIED.

FIGG—On Tuesday, Oct. 4, at 6¼ A. M., BENJAMIN FIGG, in the 90th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, on Felice street, near the city toll, Oct. 5, at 2 P. M. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend.

BOAZE—In this city, on the 1st inst., of cholera infantum, WILLIAM G., infant son of A. W. and Carrie Boaze, aged 10 months.

His remains have been taken to Lafayette, Ind., for interment.

IN MEMORIAM.

A called meeting of the Tobacco Board of Trade was held October 4 to take some action in regard to the death of Mr. J. C. BUCKLES, so recently gone from among us. Messrs. Andrew Graham, C. C. Long, F. Jaques, and John Bosgrand were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, and reported the following:

Resolved, That we have learned with sincere regret of the death of our esteemed friend J. C. Buckles.

Resolved, That the Tobacco Board of Trade regrets the loss our community has sustained in the death of a valued citizen, who for nearly a quarter of a century was identified with the carrying trade of Louisville, whose energy and perseverance largely contributed to the facilities of our trade, and whose honesty and integrity secured for him the well deserved name of "old reliable."

Resolved, That, outside of his prominent position as a business man, we have known him as a kind, generous friend and Christian gentleman, whose loss will be mourned by many.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathies to the members of his bereaved family, to whom a copy of these proceedings be transmitted by the secretary of our Board, who will publish them also in the daily papers.

M. D. Cook, Secy.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ Copies of our Real Estate Circular for October, 1870, containing a large list of property for sale, can be obtained, free of charge, at the Courier-Journal Job Rooms. Henry S. Gilbert's, W. 52d st. Glover's, 9th st. near Market. Rachel & Schuyler, 208 West Market street.

Hotel.

Hamilton House,
Fifth street, between Main and Market,
has just received
SOFT-SHELL CRABS,
DIAMOND-BACK TERRAPINS,
FRESH TENDONS,
SHELL OYSTERS,
YOUNG GROUSE,
YOUNG QUAILS,
YOUNG SQUIRRELS,
FRESH MUSHROOMS, &c.,
and keeps constantly on hand all the luxuries of the season.
C. C. RUFER, Proprietor.

☞ For every kind of job printing send your orders to COURIER-JOURNAL Job Office.

☞ Venison—first of the season—at Walker's Exchange.

Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure—The Most Successful Fever and Ague Medicine Known—The Reason of its Superiority over Other Chill Remedies.

This preparation contains no quinine or arsenic, nor any deleterious substance whatever. All who have had chills and fever, and have taken quinine, calomel or arsenic (which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines now in use), are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealty condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease. Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists its great superiority over all other chill preparations. Cod Liver Oil is admitted by the best physicians in the land to be the most nutritive of all tonics, the only parties making a special business of manufacturing the article. Sold by druggists generally.

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
Philadelphia.

John C. Baker & Co.'s Genuine

COD LIVER OIL!

The only certain remedy for consumption. Wasting of the whole machine (that other only temporary relief), and most processes of ordinary chill preparations. Cod Liver Oil is admitted by the best physicians in the land to be the most nutritive of all tonics, the only parties making a special business of manufacturing the article. Sold by druggists generally.

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
Philadelphia.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Spiritual Address.

THE Spiritualists of Louisville have secured the services of Prof. Frank T. Ryan, of New Albany, Ind., an inspirational speaker, for the month of October. He will deliver an address in the new hall building on Sunday next, morning and evening, at 11 and 7½ o'clock.

Louisville Chancery Court.

J. S. Wyatt and Frank Wyatt, plaintiffs, vs. Juanita W. Crain's heirs, &c., defendants—No. 10,714.

THIS cause was referred to me, as special commissioner of said court, to take proof and report the debts against the estate of Juanita W. Craig, dec'd. The creditors are notified to come before me, or before me, properly proved, within five days from this date.

ROBERT HOPKINS,
Special Commissioner.

October 2, 1870.

Removal.

THE office of the Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company has been removed to the large rooms, second story, on the southwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets. Entrance on both streets.

oct 4 tf L. T. THUSTIN, Sec'y.

Removal.

THE office of the (Star) Union and National Line of Steamers is at No. 15 Fourth street to 59 Main st., north side, between Second and Third. oct dim

Grain Bags.

20 BALES Penn Mills assorted 2, 2¼ and 3 bush

MEDICAL.

BEWARE

—OF—

BOGUS BUCHU!

PREPARED UNDER SPURIOUS NAMES,

WITH NO CERTIFICATES OR RECOMMENDATIONS.

Purchase the Genuine H. T. Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu, Established upward of nineteen years,

CERTIFICATES.

A Case of Twenty Years' Standing.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

DEAR SIR: I have been a sufferer for upward of twenty years with gravel, bladder and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparation extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of Buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his approval, after an examination of the article and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced to use it about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room.

From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and, after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing to you a full statement of my case at the time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. MCCORMICK.

Should any one doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. Wm. Bigler, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. Joseph B. Florence, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. Knox, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. Black, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. Porter, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. Ellis Lewis, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. Grier, Philadelphia.
Hon. G. W. Woodward, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. Porter, Philadelphia.
Hon. John Bigler, ex-Governor of California.
Hon. E. Banks, Washington, D. C.
And many others, if necessary.

One Hundred Dollars Would be Given for a Bottle, if Necessary.

RAHWAY, N. J., December 2, 1869.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I take great pleasure in sending you a certificate, in addition to the many you have received from suffering humanity. I can scarcely find language sufficiently strong to express my heartfelt gratification at the wonderful cure your Buchu has effected. For four years I have suffered beyond description. All my friends (with myself) came to the conclusion that my case was incurable. Accident placed your advertisement in my hands. I commenced taking your Buchu. I followed the directions, and to my utter astonishment, before I had taken seven bottles of your valuable medicine I would give ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS a bottle, if I could not get it at any other price). I am entirely cured. I most earnestly recommend it to all those suffering from disease, as I followed the directions, take your valuable medicine, and they are doing so with great success. Any information my fellow-citizens may require will be freely given by the subscriber at his residence, 79 Milton avenue, Rahway, New Jersey.

H. M. FREEMAN,
Councilman Third Ward,
City of Rahway.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 2, 1869.

We, the undersigned, are well acquainted with H. M. Freeman, of Rahway, and know that he has been a long time suffering, in the worst possible form, for the past four years, and that he has been entirely cured by the use of "Helmbold's Buchu."

J. W. Savage, ex-Mayor.
Frank L. Bay, President of Council.
Wm. Riddle, Clerk of Council.
Peter A. Bantz, Councilman.
W. J. Brown, Councilman.
J. S. S. Melick, Councilman.
Lewis Hoff, Councilman.
J. B. Stryker, Merchant.

CITY HALL, MAYOR'S OFFICE, RAHWAY, }
January 26, 1870. }

This will certify that I am personally acquainted with H. M. Freeman, and am cognizant of the facts as set forth in the above statement, and the several persons whose signatures are thereunto attached are all known to me.

JOHN F. WHITNEY,
Mayor of Rahway, N. J.

THE RISING OF THE WATERS.

First Signs of the Great Flood at Richmond—Crowds Watching the River—Its Threatening Aspect.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

[From the Richmond Dispatch of the 1st.]

Not a little excitement was created in Richmond yesterday by the special telegram (which appeared in the Richmond Dispatch) announcing the news of a great rise in the James river, and destruction of property at Lynchburg and other points. Further news was anxiously looked for during the early part of the day by persons having friends or property in the country likely to be affected by the flood. The only reliable information received, however, until late in the afternoon was embodied in a telegram received by the Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, by wires being drawn on the line of the Orange and Alexandria and Southside railroads, this scrap of information, so eagerly devoured had to come to Richmond, like our own specials of the night before, by the round-about way of Augusta, Ga., or Louisville, Ky., making a circuit of over 2,000 miles to get here. Under these circumstances it will not be wondered at that the news was received coldly, but was generally loaded with messages to persons in Richmond to put their property out of the reach of danger, and all kinds of rumors were afloat as to the hight of the water and the extent of the damage. A canalboat captain telegraphed that the water was twenty-five feet higher than it was yesterday, and he feared a visit to Richmond. Another telegram received by the Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, dated at Lynchburg, the city of seven hills, and half the Christian Union newspaper. Twenty-five years ago he had to walk some three miles before he could pay postage on a home letter. His salary was $150, half payable in provisions.

THE Cincinnati Esquirer indulges in this fine flight: "English sparrows are quoted at a dollar a head in Louisville, with an upward tendency. A report that six thousand jaybirds had been palmed off upon the committee as genuine sparrows has somewhat unsettled the market."

NORTH ADAMS was amazed a few days ago by the apparition of a Chinese dandy, in black broadcloth suit, fine sewed boots, starched bosom shirt, with collar and necktie complete, felt hat of the period, lounging gracefully about the street and making purchases fastidiously at the furnishing stores for the further adornment of his person.

WEARE MARSTON, of North Hampton, N. H., died the other day, directing by his will that he should be carried to his grave by six "true Democrats," and his funeral services omitted unless they could be performed by "a minister who never preached political or war sermons." The Democrats could be found, but no minister could be found to fill the bill; so he was buried without ceremony.

MARSHAL MACMAHON, who has been residing at Pourn-aux-Bois, near Bouillon, at the chateau of the Mayor, has sent to the Organe of Namur the following interesting note: "Marshal MacMahon was wounded on the 1st of September, at 8 o'clock in the morning, in the very commencement of the last battle, in which he held no command. It was by order of the Minister of War, Comte de Palikao, and by the Committee of Defense, that he executed the march which proved so fatal to the arms of France. This is what infallibly happens when people take upon themselves to direct the movements of distant armies from the closet. In these circumstances one can draw up a general plan, but one cannot descend to details; and this is what General Cousin de Montauban forgot. Marshal MacMahon's intention was to fall back on Sedan, there to rally the victorious army and the fortifications, and after having reorganized the army so materially undone at Sedan. He was not permitted to accomplish his wise project. As soon as the state of his health will permit, Marshal MacMahon will not fail to publish proofs that he cannot be considered responsible for the immense disaster at Sedan. Besides, a victorious army and the frontier of a neutral nation, there was no escape if an accident occurred."

DR. KEYSER IS A PHYSICIAN OF OVER 30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE, AND A GRADUATE OF THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE, AND OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY OF PHILADELPHIA.

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD:

DEAR SIR: In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about Buchu, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is anywhere or preparation of it I have not used or handled, to be used in the various diseases where such medicine agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired, in my judgment, is well merited by the facts.

I have been and used, as before stated, every form of Buchu—the powdered leaves, tincture, fluid extracts—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience, quail, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits, and, without prejudice or partiality, I give yours a decidence over all others.

I value your Buchu for its effect on patients. I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu or any other proprietary compound of whatever name.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

GEO. H. KEYSER, M.D.,
149 Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa.

August 11, 1869.

From the Principal Physician of the Sanitary Infirmary of the State of Louisiana.

PARISH LA FOURCHE, LA., April 29, 1870.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I have in my practice used (in the majority of cases where diseases of the urinary organs existed) Helmbold's Extract of Buchu, and can confidently say that I have never known it to be used without the greatest beneficial results. I have consulted patients after partaking of it, and they invariably confirm my statement. I am satisfied that the preparation is an established fact, convincingly proved by the practical test of long experience.

Yours respectfully, JOHN B. C. GAZZO, M. D.

Permanent Cure of Diabetes with Four Bottles.

HACKENSACK, BERGEN CO., N. J., April 26, 1870.

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD:

DEAR SIR: I had been suffering for a long time from diabetes, and been under treatment for same by three of the most eminent physicians of this place, viz: Drs. Hasbrouk, Hall, and Smith, without any apparent beneficial result. Having heard of your Fluid Extract Buchu, I concluded to try it, although I had but little faith in its curative properties. I am happy to state that, after taking four bottles of your Buchu I am entirely cured, and deem it but my duty to you and the community at large to inform you of the fact that I have been permanently cured by your medicine, after having been informed by the three physicians above named that my disease was incurable.

Truly yours, JOHN H. WYGANT.

I respectfully refer to any citizen of Hackensack.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.

John H. Wygant, being of the village of Hackensack, county of Bergen, State of New Jersey, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing is true to his knowledge.

[Signed] JOHN H. WYGANT.

Sworn to before me this 27th day of April, 1870.

[Signed] « JOHN G. KRAMER,
Commissioner of Deeds, New York City and County,
23 Chambers street, N. Y.

HELMBOLD'S

Fluid Extract Buchu

Established upward of 19 years,

PREPARED AT

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

594 Broadway, New York, and
194 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Price—$1 25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6 50, delivered to any address.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

☞ None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved Wrapper, with fac simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1870.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

YOUNG BENNETT'S yachting has been the death of ten men.

MRS. LANDER proposes to debut as a Shakspearean reader.

BOSTON received Lydia Thompson enthusiastically, and she thinks she will reappear there.

BOUCICAULT, the Yale colored freshman, passed a better examination than the 190 other candidates.

INDIANA has one old gentleman who has voted at every Presidential election held in the United States.

WHITE teachers are abandoning the Cincinnati schools into which colored children have been introduced.

REV. H. M. PAYNTER, late of this city, was installed pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church of Springfield, Illinois, last Sunday.

SENATOR WILSON has been pegging away at ex-Secretary Stanton for some time, but has not been able to half-seal him yet.—[Boston Post.

MRS. LIBBOLD, of Wisconsin, soothed her baby with eight drops of laudanum, and the little blossom softly dropped from its parent stem.

AUGUST HANEY, a hero in Wisconsin, sobered up a few days since by permitting four railroad trains to pass over his inanimate form.

M. W. WORMWOOD, a Dubuque jeweler, has engraved the Lord's prayer on a gold dollar, so distinctly that it may be read with the naked eye.

THE "Red Hand" is being played in Chicago. "Ha! ha!" "Thunkest thou I don't know yet?" and "Die, villain!" are unexceptionally "tendered."

FIVE brothers in Randolph county, Indiana, are thirty-one feet three inches long. They are six feet and four inches in height.

IT is mentioned as a pleasant bit of news for beer-drinkers that the hop vines literally swarmed with lice this season, and that great numbers have been dried with the delicious fruit.

THE opponents of Freemasonry have been holding a convention at West Union, Iowa. Dr. Blanchard, of Wheaton College, Ill., talked for three hours to prove that Masonry is the identical "harlot of Babylon."

THE late Dr. Ray, or the Chicago Post, suggested the debate between Lincoln and Douglas, which was perhaps the most remarkable discussion in the political history of the generation, and which first brought Mr. Lincoln into national prominence.

HENRY WARD BEECHER owns a $35,000 house in Brooklyn, a $30,000 farm in Peekskill, and half the Christian Union newspaper. Twenty-five years ago he had to walk some three miles before he could pay postage on a home letter. His salary was $150, half payable in provisions.

THE Cincinnati Esquirer indulges in this fine flight: "English sparrows are quoted at a dollar a head in Louisville, with an upward tendency. A report that six thousand jaybirds had been palmed off upon the committee as genuine sparrows has somewhat unsettled the market."

NORTH ADAMS was amazed a few days ago by the apparition of a Chinese dandy, in black broadcloth suit, fine sewed boots, starched bosom shirt, with collar and necktie complete, felt hat of the period, lounging gracefully about the street and making purchases fastidiously at the furnishing stores for the further adornment of his person.

WEARE MARSTON, of North Hampton, N. H., died the other day, directing by his will that he should be carried to his grave by six "true Democrats," and his funeral services omitted unless they could be performed by "a minister who never preached political or war sermons." The Democrats could be found, but no minister could be found to fill the bill; so he was buried without ceremony.

MARSHAL MACMAHON, who has been residing at Pourn-aux-Bois, near Bouillon, at the chateau of the Mayor, has sent to the Organe of Namur the following interesting note: "Marshal MacMahon was wounded on the 1st of September, at 8 o'clock in the morning, in the very commencement of the last battle, in which he held no command. It was by order of the Minister of War, Comte de Palikao, and by the Committee of Defense, that he executed the march which proved so fatal to the arms of France. This is what infallibly happens when people take upon themselves to direct the movements of distant armies from the closet. In these circumstances one can draw up a general plan, but one cannot descend to details; and this is what General Cousin de Montauban forgot. Marshal MacMahon's intention was to fall back on Sedan, there to rally the victorious army and the fortifications, and after having reorganized the army so materially undone at Sedan. He was not permitted to accomplish his wise project. As soon as the state of his health will permit, Marshal MacMahon will not fail to publish proofs that he cannot be considered responsible for the immense disaster at Sedan. Besides, a victorious army and the frontier of a neutral nation, there was no escape if an accident occurred."

Confession of the Murderer of a Mother and her Two Children.

"PUSHED THROUGH THE ICE."

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The most remarkable case of murder which ever took place in this country was that of the Hagerty family. In Iowa, by Andrew Thompson. The murder was committed in December, 1868, and was discovered in May, 1869. He was indicted in September, 1869, tried and convicted in June, 1870, and sentenced to be hanged on the 9th of September following. The case, however, has been taken to the Supreme Court of Iowa for examination. In the meantime the prisoner has made a full confession and statement of the whole transaction. A copy of the statement, making thirty-nine pages of closely-printed matter, is before us, and we condense the following facts from its pages:

Maria Hagerty was an Italian by birth, and, while a domestic in the family of Governor Ramsey, of Minnesota, married a man named John Hagerty. She moved to Bull's head, Clayton county, Iowa, but the subsequently obtained a divorce, and left him. She was uneducated, but a handsome woman, of great vivacity and fine passions. She was remarkable for the taste shown in her own and her children's dress. At the time of her death she was about thirty-five years of age. She had three children—Mary Andrew, aged about 12, and John, 10 years. The last seen of them alive they were standing on the sidewalk in McGregor, Iowa, shivering and bundled up, waiting for a vehicle to take them away. This was in December, 1868.

On the 21st May following, a fisherman hauled ashore, near Prairie du Chien, in his seine, a trunk, which, among other things, contained the photographs of Mrs. Hagerty and her children, and also of Andrew Thompson. At nearly the same date, the bodies of a woman, girl, and two boys were found in the Mississippi river, between Guavilla, Wisconsin, and Dubuque, Iowa. The bodies were assumed to be those of persons lost during the winter by the upsetting of a ferry boat, and the coroner's inquest proceeded to be much mystified at the finding of the trunk. Several citizens of McGregor went down the river and had the bodies of the woman and children taken up, and, from the clothing, the ear-rings and other particulars, had no difficulty in identifying them as the remains of Mrs. Hagerty and her children. They had their bonnets, caps and clothing on, and were generally wrapped up, as for traveling. Suspicion rested on Thompson, and he was subsequently arrested, with the result we have stated. The defense mainly was that the crime had been committed in Wisconsin, and not in Iowa, where the woman belonged, and a plea for murder is death; in Wisconsin it is imprisonment for life.

Thompson in his confession professes to be a candid statement of his whole acquaintance with the woman to the hour of her death. It is certainly as plain and as cold-blooded a recital as we have ever seen. Prairie du Chien, near which he cut a hole in the ice and put the trunks and beds into the river. He then went home. When the body of Mrs. Hagerty was found, it showed she had been quite near, but it was a very still, frosty night, and they were further off than I thought when I first heard them. I must have heard them at nearly the same time I did, for she commenced screaming again as loud as she could, and the boys cried with her. I begged of them to stop, but they took no notice of me. I was in a terrible dilemma: alone in the woods at night, in a strange country, with the girl lying dead, the woman wounded and screaming, and the two boys crying out as in mortal terror. I picked up the leather bed that was lying at my feet and threw it over Mrs. H. and the boys to keep their cries from being heard till the approaching party were passed. Mrs. H. threw off the bed in her hands, and seemed to scream louder than ever. I am sure the approaching party could have heard her if they had not been making so much noise themselves. After I had thrown the bed off, I put the light out, and put the bed over her again and told her that she couldn't throw it off. She struggled terribly to get the bed off, and to cry out, till the first of the sleighs got to the same place. Andrew, the oldest boy, seized her cries and struggles. The boys had also stopped crying. I was afraid to remove the bed until the sleigh had passed, so as with her head it down after Mrs. H. had ceased struggling. "As near as I could judge, there were five or six teams of the neighboring party. I didn't see them, as the hind end of my sled was toward the road. I had the two horses out of the front of the sled and the two got in and looked at the girl. I let her pulse, and put my ear to her mouth and listened; I clasped her hands for some time without effect. She was dead. When fully satisfied that the girl was dead, I said to Mrs. H., what are we to do now? She said, 'We must dig a grave and bury her.' I said she wouldn't dig; if I were to dig a grave and bury her she would be in the woods, without a coffin, and the grave be found and the body dug up, it would be thought that we had murdered her, and we would be followed and arrested for murder. She said the girl had died a natural death, and it was nobody's business how she was buried. I said that was all very true, but people would make it their business if they found it out, and that the only way for us to do now was to go back to Lancaster and tell how the girl had died; have an inquest, as it should be thought best, and then bury her decently. I could here remark that Mrs. H. had treated Andrew very harsh and unfeelingly all through the trip, and I am sure some of the people where we stopped must have noticed it. When I told Mrs. H. that we must go back to Lancaster, she got into a terrible passion and said if we went back and had an inquest we would have to tell who we were and all about our affairs, and then my folks would know where I was and would come after me; that it would keep us up two or three days at Lancaster, and by that time my folks would be there. She said she knew all I wanted to go back for was to have her there and go back to my 'd—d lazy —— of a wife.' She then called me wife and myself, and all my folks, in every coarse and insulting name she could lay her tongue to, and swore she would have all sorts of trouble with me, and would not go back to Lancaster. I was very angry at her, and said to her, 'There is no use of your storming and threatening; I am going back to Lancaster, I turned to leave the sled, and just as I had got one foot out and had my hands on the end-board, Mrs. H. said, 'I'll have your life first.' She struck me a blow that was aiming on the sleigh and jumped toward me and struck me on the neck. I think she intended to strike me on the head, but missed for she as I was raising my head at the moment. The blow came in the moreings to knock the bails of some from the horses' feet that had stood starting from the driving from and a cross Mrs. H. dealt me was on the point of the shoulder, right on the bone, and was very painful. She was striking me with all her might. She struck me several other blows on the arm as I was in the act of turning and bringing my foot back in the sleigh. As soon as I had got my foot in the sled and straightened up, I snatched the hammer from her hand and struck her two or three times on the head with it.

"It was a question at the time and scarcely knew what I was doing. All these scenes didn't occupy one minute, as soon as I threw down the hammer I began to realize what I was doing. I forgot the horses and team were out of my hand. Mrs. H. stood a few seconds and then threw herself down on the bed across the sled between the girl and me. The two boys—the boys were laying a little lower down on the bed. Mrs. H. threw herself down on the bed and commenced screaming at the top of her voice; and the boys commenced crying, but they paid no attention to me. They screamed for a minute and then stopped. I was so excited that I was quite unable to apologize to Mrs. H. for what I had done. I told her that I was sorry I struck her, and that I used such language she had used, and the blows she had dealt me, made me lose control of my temper for a moment or two. I told her to go with her head and see if I had hurt her much. She said she was not hurt, but I knew she didn't speak, and when I stooped over to look at her head, she waved me off with her hand. As soon as I got all their carpet bags and bedding, utensils, and wondering what I could do, I heard sleigh-bells approaching from the direction of the settlements. I was about a mile from them. I heard the voices of the people in the sleighs laughing and talking. I thought when I first heard them they were quite near, but it was a very still, frosty night, and they were further off than I thought. I knew I must hide my load or be arrested for murder, and my children's dear mother. I thought of throwing her in the woods, a thousand miles from any house, and about the same distance, or a little farther behind than ahead, was another loaded team. As soon as the last sleigh had passed a short distance I turned into the road, and started on a run. I made my horses move. I called one of the boys by name, but received no answer. I then lighted the lantern and looked at them. The two boys laid on their backs, with their eyes open, and seemed to be looking straight at me. I spoke to them again, but could get no answer. I then said I should shoot them, but they never moved. I became alarmed. I got down in the sleigh and felt of their having partly on her face; I turned her over and spoke to her, but she show'd no signs of life. She had cut herself across the bridge of the nose with her pocket-knife. I run my fingers in between the strings and her nose and found the bone. I can now locate them about the throat. I took the boys' comforters off; then I got snow and dashed in their faces. I got the bottle of wine and poured some in the mouth of the woman and one of the boys, but couldn't open the other boy's mouth—his jaw seemed to be locked, and his tongue protruded. I continued to chafe their hands and dashed in their faces. I heard some more teams coming, and put out my light. I waited with them a long time, probably an hour or more—I don't know how long. I felt of their hands, called them all by names, raised them up and shook them by turns; but all was of no avail—they were DEAD! I WAS ALONE WITH THEM!"

He states that he was appalled by the terrible result, and for several hours sat upon the trunks stupefied. At last he roused himself to the necessity of doing something. On his way he had passed a cabin some miles back, and he thought he could dispose of the bodies in them. So he fixed up his load of trunks, beds and four bodies, and wandered for a long time trying to find his way back to Beetown. When he got there, the holes were too shallow. He then thought of the river at Cassville, and the ice being thick enough, he found his way there, and did not get there until dawn. He went to the river, half a mile from the town, with his axe, to cut the hole, but found it so shallow that, in order to reach a proper depth, he had to go out far enough to bring himself in view of the town. He persevered, however, and after two hours cut the hole, he tied a rope round the neck of each body, intending to attach the trunks to them as weights. But, as stated above, the rope broke, he fell and seriously hurt himself. He then carried the others and pushed them into the river through the hole in the ice. In his account of the murder of the girl and woman, he says he did not intend to kill them, but only to stun them again fell. So he placed the body on a ridge formed by the juncture of the shore ice and came back with the trunks, which he filled with pieces of ice, left it. After driving some distance, he made a fire, burned up the sideboards and bows of the sleigh and various articles of his clothing, and drove on to Prairie du Chien, near which he cut a hole in the ice and put the trunks and beds into the river. He then went home. When the body of Mrs. Hagerty was found, it showed she had been quite near, but it was a very still, frosty night, and they were further off than I thought when I first heard them. 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Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1870.

Arrival and Closing of Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

MAILS.	ARRIVE.	CLOSE.
	Day. / Night.	Day. / Night.
Cin. & Eastern	5:30 A.M. / 9:00 P.M.	10:30 / 3:15	10:30 / 12:45
Jeffersonville & Indianapolis	1:00	12:30	1:00	12:45
St. Louis	8:00	9:30	1:00	12:45
Memphis, Chicago, Nashville & New Orleans	5:30 A.M. / 9:00 P.M.	10:30 / 3:15	5:30 P.M. / 9:00 P.M.
Nashville, Chattanooga & Atlanta	5:30 A.M. / 9:00 P.M.	10:30 / 3:15	5:30 P.M. / 9:00 P.M.
Louisville & Nashville Railroad	9:30		1:00 P.M.	12:00
Bardstown & Mt. Vernon	9:00		2:30	12:00
Lagrange & Pewee Valley				12:00
Shelbyville	11:30	7:00	2:30	12:00
Louisville Way Mails				12:00
Cincinnati Mail Boats	8:30		9:00	
Evansville Mail (leave daily except Sunday)	8:00	9:00	2:30	12:00
New Albany	8:00	9:00	2:30	12:00
Jeffersonville	7:00 / 10:00 A.M.	9:00	1:00	12:00
North Vernon	1:00			12:00
Way Mails	12:30		2:30	12:00
Shelbyville	12:30		2:30	12:00
Salt River, Taylorsville, Bardstown, Mt. Washington, Stage (Leave Tues. Thurs. & Sat.)	12:30		2:30	12:00
Shawneetown Stage (Leave Mon. Wed. and Fri.)				12:00

CITY FEATURES.

Important to the Public.

As winter is close upon us, and cold and changeable weather has fast approaching, we would advise all gentlemen that are susceptible to rheumatism or colds to visit R. R. Neal's Gentlemen's Furnishing-house and get a suit of scarlet flannel or scarlet cashmere shirts and drawers, as they always keep the best quality, as well as the medium grades. Also will be found Shaker, merino, English cashmere flannel shirts and drawers. Owing to the dampness and changeable weather, people will find it to their interest to attend to this matter at once. Go to Neal's merchant tailoring and gents' furnishing store, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

Card from Mike Detzel.

GENTLEMEN: I never denied striking Dr. Payne. He charged me with taking from him twenty dollars. I was declared innocent of the larceny and was fined twenty dollars for the assault and battery. Because the law says "no words justify an assault," I had to be fined. I doubt if there is a gentleman in the city who would not strike a man if that man charged him with stealing. MIKE DETZEL.

☞ You can advertise in the Wheeling and Ohio River Directory for over 1,000 miles at the cost of advertising in any other way in one town.

☞ While we regard the late Green-Line exclusion to Cincinnati a failure, we think an excursion to the Green & Green line of ladies' and children's furs would not fail to give entire satisfaction. This firm never exaggerate in their advertisements. Their goods are the best represented, and everything of reliable quality. They are Louisville manufacturers.

☞ Merchants, manufacturers, and business men generally, will advertise in the Wheeling and Ohio River Directory.

East Main-street Dwelling at Auction.

Morris, Southwick & Co. sell this (Wednesday) afternoon, at four o'clock, a desirable two-story brick dwelling, located on Main street, between Campbell and Wenzel.

☞ Advertise judiciously, thoroughly and cheaply in the Wheeling and Ohio River Directory.

☞ Our Real Estate Circular for October, 1870, containing a large list of houses and lots, building lots, farms, &c., for sale, will be sent by mail to any address free of charge. Buckel & Shafter, 236 West Market street.

☞ Advertise in the Wheeling and Ohio River Directory, Perrig, Nicholson & Co., Publishers' agents.

Try It.

Mrs. Whitcomb desires all to try her Syrup; it is the great children's soothing remedy, and sold at the low price of 25 cents.

☞ Wheeling and Ohio River Directory. See large notices.

☞ A new method of advertising—In the Wheeling and Ohio River Directory.

A Startling Rumor.

Is Von Moltke dead? Is it possible that the great light of the Prussian army has gone out? The rumor seems fraught with probability. The halt of the Prussian army in its successful march on Paris has been a matter of surprise for many weeks. It evidently received a check somehow, but no one could explain the cause. Now the Prussians followed up their success at Sedan with the same rapidity that marked their march from the Rhine to that place, Paris would have fallen before it had time to prepare for resistance. Why did the victorious army stop so suddenly as if the long-studied plans of the great strategist had been exhausted. Or was it their limit-ural author that was exhausted? Is it possible that the check of the Prussians will be explained by the death of their great leader?

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, Oct. 5.

Hon. George A. Bicknell arrived home yesterday.

The coloring of yesterday set our citizens to work generally at pushing up their stores.

The collections of internal revenue in this district for the month of September amounted to $8,268 80.

Alexander Dawkins, Esq., left on the afternoon "Jeff." train yesterday on a short visit to Chicago.

Only one case in the Police Court yesterday. Richard Conn had to fork over $7 50 for engaging in a fight.

The Common Pleas Court reconvenes to-morrow at 2 p. m. for the purpose of signing the minutes and transacting business.

The watchiest man in Floyd county was in the city yesterday—Jesse Lukenbill—who pulls down 25 cents per month.

James Dewes, a brakeman on the railroad between New Albany and Jeffersonville, had his finger badly mashed and cut yesterday afternoon while coupling cars.

L. G. Mathews, proprietor of the Ledger, will take the matter of the deceased Commercial and, up in pill-box printing paper, and will soon be published at Evansville, with U. W. Dotson as a local editor.

The case of Charles Westerfield, charged with chicken-stealing, will be tried before Judge Bicknell, in the Criminal Court, to-day at 2 o'clock, a change of venue having been taken at the last term of the court.

John Horn, Charles Bruder, Antone Endres, Paul Rehdorf, Martin Kahlen, Fred. Harbenadel, Sr., Chas. Zurischneider, Peter Schmidt and Ludwig Hurrle, of this city, are attending the National Schuetzen Festival at Louisville.

A couple of young gents had a regular set-to in the sixth ward Monday night, the attacking party informing the other he was going to take some dollars' worth out of him. Perhaps his bill will be larger in the Police Court this morning.

Up to last evening the grand jury had returned no indictments, having ignored Frank Oswalt, for larceny. This is too small a case. Who was recently shot at Greenville on the 13th of September, while attempting to escape after having committed a theft?

Mr. Green, of the firm, C. M. Patch, of the North British, Mr. Breton, of the Phœnix, and Mr. Hamilton, of the Pacific Insurance Company, were in the city yesterday adjusting the loss of the Star Glass Works sufferers by the recent fire. They will complete their labors in that direction to-day.

But little business was transacted in the Criminal Court yesterday. Asbrey Gibson, colored, was sent to the county jail for ten days and discharged from the same length of time, which will prevent his voting at the next election. Several cases for violation of the liquor law were disposed of.

There seems to be but little interest manifested in the coming election, which comes off next Tuesday, although the county and township officers are to be elected. There are eight State officers, six district, eleven county, two township, one joint senator from Clark and Floyd, and twelve road supervisors.

Charles Van Duzen, late clerk in the office of Col. R. Woodruff, Collector of Internal Revenue for this district, has resigned that position and engaged in the sewing-machine business in Louisville with W. D. Knowles. Mr. F. D. Conner, a gentleman well qualified as to social and business qualities, succeeds Mr. Van Duzen in Col. Woodbury's office.

On the 18th of this month, Robt. Morris, Esq., of Lagrange, Ky., will deliver a public lecture on the Holy Land in this city. On Sunday, the 16th, he will address the Sunday-school children and Rev. A. Talley, on Monday evening, the 17th inst., he will deliver a private lecture before the Masons. A general good time is anticipated by the fraternity.

The League of last evening has the following items: A number of New Albanians have departed for the State Fair. A very slight frost fell in the vicinity of this city to-day. The corn is out of all danger. Mr. Ben. McConnell, of this city, has accepted the superintendency of the Terre Haute glass works. Horace D. Kent, late of this city, was recently robbed in Nashville of all his clothing except that which he wore. Dr. E. Newland and Peter Stoy left for Indianapolis to-day as delegates to the Commercial Convention."

The many friends of Mr. William Christy, formerly of this city, where he is well known, will be glad to learn that he recently had an extraordinary streak of good luck. By the death of an uncle, Capt. Wiggins, of St. Louis, all this good luck was received to him. Capt. W. made a will, like a sensible man, and to it he ascribed Mr. Christy the snug sum of $15,000, in money, real estate, and furry stock. We congratulate William, and upon the death of his venerable uncle (for he was a most excellent citizen, and worthy a long life), but hope the thoughtful consideration of the old gentleman in bestowing a portion of his large wealth where it will be appreciated and used with liberal enterprise.

A laughable incident occurred in the Criminal Court yesterday which was much appreciated by the Democratic present. A negro, Andrew Gibson, had been tried for larceny, and was adjudged guilty. The court thought he be locked and gave the defendant only ten days in the county jail and ten days disfranchisement. Whew, said Mr. Davis, his attorney, "your sentence is flying; all you have to do is to lay in prison for ten days and then you are free, and only ninety for ten days." At this the darkey became very downcast in countenance, and exclaimed in a voice which was heard by Judge Bruner and all other persons in the room: "Oh! I am so sorry, for I did want to vote for Tom Fulenlove."

☞ The Turcos give as a reason for throwing their coffee in the faces of the high-born young ladies who nurse them in the hospitals, that it is [illegible]

LOCAL BREVITIES.

THE Board of Health meets to-night.

THE cold, pale moon shone brilliantly last night.

OVERCOATS and fires were decidedly comfortable yesterday.

THE horse of James Matthews, a peanut-peddler, on the Germantown road, fell under him and hurt him pretty badly.

D. G. FALCONER and Walter Evans were admitted to the bar of the United States Courts yesterday to practice as attorneys.

GRAND GREEK. D. Herard Smith and S. L. M. Mosby, of Frankfort, and Alexander Long, of Clarksville, Tennessee, are at the Galt House.

GEN. JOHN F. BALLARD, of Philadelphia, and E. B. McClanahan and wife, from Nashville, are stopping at the Louisville Hotel.

AT Louisville Lodge I. O. G. T., on Monday night, F. W. C. T. Fitch delivered a brief but very eloquent address to the members.

TWELVE dollars a head was the amount paid by the Green-liners to the Cincinnati hash vendors while they were the guests of Cincinnati.

TWO men with d. d. set opposite their names on the slate at First-street station-house held undisputed sway at that institution last night.

JACOB CARTER, of Grayson county, was arrested upon the charge of illicit distilling and brought to the city yesterday by Deputy Marshal Jackson.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville railroad will be held to-day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors.

G. W. BAIN, Grand Worthy Counsellor of the I. O. G. T. of Kentucky, will deliver a public lecture in Market-street M. E. Church, near Eighth, on FRIDAY night.

MR. R. A. HEMPHILL, of the Atlanta (Georgia) Daily Constitution, is in the city in the interest of that paper, and will call upon our merchants and business men to-day.

JOHN BENNING last night pondered on the uncertainty of all things mundane in the Clay-street station-house. He will answer in the City Court this morning on a charge of wife whipping.

THE department at Washington is now preparing instructions for the consolidation of the districts in this State, and to diminish the reports and lessen the number of assistant assessors.

MAX. SCHNEIDERHAHN, of this city, has taken the first premium for a statue in wood at the St. Louis Fair. Muldoon, Doyle & Co. have taken second premium for statuette in marble, marble mantel for parlor, and marble mantel for dining-room.

AMONG the regular docket cases disposed of in the City Court yesterday morning were the following: Adam Kranp, assault on R. C. Seiler, fined $20; Lane Hart, assault on Mrs. Eppert, fined one cent; Maggie Smith, keeping a disorderly house, fined $10.

ITALIAN MEETING.

Expressions of Joy at the Union of Rome—Resolutions to be Sent to King Victor Emmanuel.

The meeting of our Italian fellow-citizens, held at Masonic Temple last night, to express their satisfaction at the changes which have recently taken place in their native land, was largely attended, and sentiments of joy pervaded the entire assembly at the prospect of their country being united, and having the freedom of Italy having its seat of government at the Eternal City.

A. B. Longinotti being appointed chairman, and John Fontana and Peter Antognoli secretaries, the meeting was called to order by the former, who briefly stated the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of expressing their satisfaction at the news contained in the dispatches from Italy announcing the occupation of Rome by the victorious troops and result of the plebiscitum, and for the purpose of testifying to the Italian Government and their fellow-countrymen the loyalty and the love for cities which their people everywhere bear to their country and its inhabitants.

On motion of Mr. Nicholas, a committee of five, consisting of the following gentlemen, C. Zanone, J. B. Ricardi, N. Nicholas, J. Antonini, and J. B. Zanone, were appointed to draft suitable resolutions. Several eloquent speeches were made, and at the conclusion of the meeting the above committee reported the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The recent events which have transpired in Italy have removing the city of Rome to the kingdom, and have united our nation and our people, the Italians of Louisville, entertaining that the hearts of their native land, characterized all true patriots, sympathize with the object and rejoice in the success of their countrymen; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hold in grateful recollection the magnanimous conduct of the patriots who, though Romans, were sons the less Italians, and who recognized the city of Rome and her inhabitants as the part of their native country by welcoming the national flag with enthusiastic greetings, by having unanimously voted for united Italy, and for their king, Victor Emmanuel; and be it further

Resolved, That we receive them into our affections as brethren, and welcome them at the sons of the same nation as ourselves; and be it further

Resolved, That the above resolutions be handed to Mr. Nicholas, Esq., vice-consul of Italy at this place, with instructions to have them transmitted to the King of Italy through the consular general of the United States, and to all consuls of our feelings toward our united and beloved country.

These resolutions were unanimously passed, and, amid acclamations and after several eloquent and enthusiastic speeches, the meeting adjourned.

TRAGEDY AT STANFORD.

A Man Kills a Kinsman in a Quarrel Over a Silver Dollar.

A bloody tragedy was enacted in the little town of Stanford, Lincoln county, in this State, on Monday night. The particulars, as given by a gentleman who arrived in this city yesterday from that place, are as follows:

David Martin and Fount Gill, cousins, were engaged in a game of cards at a house in the town, and the latter had been drinking freely. Gill, it seems, won a small amount of money from Martin, among which was a silver dollar which Martin valued as a keepsake from the same source. Martin left the room to Gill and proposed to redeem the silver dollar with a greenback. Gill refused to exchange it, and high words followed, when Martin seized Gill and a scuffle ensued. They were parted by friends, but in a short time met again, and the quarrel was renewed. Another scuffle took place, when Martin drew a bowie-knife and cut Gill in the bowels, wrenched back in a horrible manner, causing death in a short time. Martin was immediately arrested and lodged in jail to await an examination.

AMUSEMENTS.

Opera House.

To management have secured for four nights only Prof. Haselmayer, the celebrated prestidigitateur. He presents to-night a varied and interesting programme, a curious feature of which is the performance of twenty-four dollar-note canaries. Mr. Haselmayer has been noticed most favorably by the Eastern press as an accomplished magician.

Weisiger Hall.

The Women's Christian Association advertise for Thursday night a concert for the benefit of the society. Under the artistic leadership of Prof. Hast, it cannot fail to succeed. It is needless to expatiate either upon the concert or the object in view, which all certainly appreciate; but we trust that a large audience will endorse the self-sacrificing efforts of the organization.

Woodland Garden.

The fourth promenade concert of the Liederkranz Society at Woodland Garden last night was a very enjoyable affair. The concert proper occupied the first part of the evening, after which the tables were removed, and the band played dance music until a late hour.

BASE BALL.

It is probable that a game will be played at Cedar Hill Saturday between the Live Oaks, of Cincinnati, and the Eagles, of this city. Negotiations to this end, we understand, are in progress.

Owing to some misunderstanding, the game announced for yesterday between the Falls City and Crescent Clubs did not come off. It will take place in a few days.

The return game between the White Stockings and Red Stockings has been definitely settled for Thursday, the 13th inst. It will take place at Dexter Park, Chicago.

In a game at Buckner's Station, on Saturday, the Wedges, of Louisville, beat the Nimble Nines, of Westport, by a score of 62 to 39.

The Forest Citys, of Cleveland, play the Red Stockings, at Cincinnati, to-morrow.

Medical Department of the University of Louisville.

The introductory lecture to the thirty-fourth session of the medical department of the University of Louisville was delivered by Professor John E. Crowe, on Monday evening, the 3d inst., to the largest medical class that has greeted the introductory lecture in the University for twelve or thirteen years.

The lecture of Professor Crowe was a glowing, beautiful and most appropriate tribute to the professional life and character of the late Sir James G. Simpson, of Edinburgh. It commended and rewarded the earnest attention of the intelligent audience that listened to it. We congratulate Professor Crowe upon his well-merited success.

United States Grand Jurors.

The following grand jurors were elected in the United States Court yesterday: Benj. Campbell, J. C. Bayne, Jno. Paxton, John F. Walker, A. P. Hudson, W. F. Westerfield, W. W. Oldham, John F. Ballard, W. O. Hall, Hezekiah Manwaring, C. W. Williams, W. C. Lucas, L. T. Basham, J. F. Vanarsdale, P. E. Yetter, E. L. Hornbrook, W. Manby, John M. Yates, T. H. Coulter, E. P. Mahon, R. G. Burton, Thos. Rice, J. B. English, W. W. Waring. The grand jury will meet at 10 a. m. to-day.

Sudden Death.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, an old lady 74 years of age, who resided with her daughter, on Fifth street, near Breckinridge, was found dead in her bed. She had been in feeble health all summer, but was going about. Yesterday morning at 4 o'clock she got up and smoked her pipe and went back to bed. At 8 o'clock her daughter went into the room and found the old lady dead in her bed. The Coroner held an inquest, and the jury returned a verdict of death from old age.

Sad.

The last of the Green-line excursionists arrived in this city from Cincinnati yesterday. The Cincinnatians clung to their coat-tails clear until they got upon the train to leave. The reception committee escorted them to the depot, and a delegate informs us that the closing sentiment of the last speech was: "We hope you will come back and trade with us." It is sad to think that the fond hopes of the village tradesmen will never [illegible]

YOM HAKIPURIM.

The Jewish Day of Atonement—Services at the Temple—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Kleeberg.

At sunset last night commenced Yom Hakipurim, the Jewish Day of Atonement. According to the Hebrew calendar, it is the tenth day of the seventh month, and is solemnized in all Hebrew families, congregations and houses of worship by abstaining from all carnal enjoyments and by devoting it entirely to divine worship. It began last evening, and will continue until sunset to-day. The Jewish Times, in speaking of the day, says:

The day of atonement or reconciliation, the sabbath of the sabbath, as it is occasionally in scripture, has ever been regarded as the holiest day of the year, in the eyes of Israelites it is associated with all awe and reverence than which is surpassed by no other day. And justly so. The idea which so symbolically is expressed by it is the sublimest conception in the Jewish religion, and marks one of the features distinguishing it from other religions. All religious systems are based more or less on the conception that the Deity, angered and chastened at man's transgressions and sins, can be pacified and reconciled only by sacrifice. Evil and disaster are the consequences of God's anger; therefore, punishments which an offended Providence sends down, and can only be averted by offerings. In the first rude stages of society human beings were offered as sacrifices, and, in the progress of man, animals and fruits were substituted instead. Down to the most recent period human sacrifices were yet a part of worship in Africa and India, and the advocates of service in Jerusalem and Rome, by their love for carnal tortures as a pacific offering to God. Nay, Christianity is entirely founded on this conception. Christ, like the gods in the ancient heathen mythology, was a sinful state could not be ever at without a grand sacrifice, and God, in his overflow of mercy and love for his children, caused the incarnation of a part of Himself, has that part offered up as a sacrifice, and thus forever freed mankind, or that portion of it which had faith in the incarnated God, from the anger of their heavenly Father.

Judaism, on the contrary, brought as it were man and God at once together; it removed at once the gulf which separates the mortal man from the immortal God; it declares from the outset that God and man should not conform to far more forcibly and impressively in our native tongue; and when I consider that there are again a great many persons who have understood the foreign language in which I speak, would understand a thousand times more if I were speaking German language, then only a small portion, chiefly the young are left, who exclusively understand the language of the place. I, too, am pained to feel, my young friends, I address myself mainly on this holy evening. But do you appreciate this regard towards you? Are you in need of atonement? Have you come hith r with the feeling solemnly and devotion which characterize this holy day? Do you have that craving after atonement and reconciliation with your God, or do you think that one is the least to be addressed to-night, and that the day of atonement is instituted in order for one that is for the young. Let me direct your attention to the chapter of the Holy writ, especially to the verse introducing the description of the day of atonement, and you will see that just for your sake and on your account this holy festival the day was instituted. The chapter begins apparently without any connection, neither with it be necessary to refer to the past. "And the Lord spake unto Moses after the two sons of Aaron, when they offered before the Lord and died." By the untimely death of the two blooming sons of Aaron, it was shown how necessary the atoning day was and is just for the young, that they may not die as the two sons of Aaron did, through pride and wilful transgression. Did the position, the devoted office of Aaron, save his sons from destruction? Did the piety and virtues of the father deliver the sons from death? No! they themselves had to bear the consequences of their sins. And, do you think, my young friends, while you are too young to be a responsible for your actions? Or do you think that the example of your parents, their wealth, or prosperity, will save you or that their virtue, their piety will be ascribed to you? No! in the eyes of man you may be considered as immature and fairness? Now you a limit that you did not follow the path of virtue which sometimes misled your better feelings. What are you to do? Will you proudly say: "I will not make any exertion. I go forward in the path I have ever it leads me?" This day demands of you that you shall take knowledge your shortcomings. You have to repent, to pray, to fast, to give to charity, and but now for you have to put behind. After having recognized the sins you have committed, and frequently missed, the high aim pointed out to you, then the necessary result must be, that you do not commit them again. Then, and then only, that you admit the miserable state of a sinful life; you must try part with sin. Even the poor beggar in his rags become ultimately accustomed to his low situation. But would you live in such a miserable way, if you had the power to it into affluence and honor and nobility? Well, it is given into your power to leave the poor state of sin and woe of the crown of purity and virtue, if you take the necessary steps. And behold, God has given you a powerful means, an instrument which constantly assists you—it is the rebellion in your own breast, it is a lion in your bosom; it raises its voice; it is a sword in your throat; it is the holy voice of God—your conscience calling you like the bells in the tower, calling on us to use the remedy, to heal the wound. O, this feeling of remorse, of repentance, is certainly a blessing; when every other fervent, the gallousness, the want of conscience, must be a curse. Indeed, our repentance will lead us to atonement, we may be sure, we will be forgiven. As I live, says the Lord, I do not d mand the death of the sinner, only that he should turn from his evil ways. Do we read more? True it is, what we have done we cannot undo. But God can take the sting from the deed, and can make it into good. And truly this day of atonement is the real charter of humanity and freedom to Israel everywhere. We need no mediator, because we are the children of the Lord, and as such we come hither with a broken spirit and contrite heart, to plead to our Father demands of his children. We are wrangling and fighting like our father Jacob did with the angel of the night. We are leading him and we do not leave Thee until Thou hast blessed us.

Death of a Policeman.

Yesterday morning Joseph Harman, a member of the police force for the past two years, died, at his residence in Portland, after a painful illness. At the time of his death he was acting sergeant of the Fifth district and was a faithful and efficient officer. The funeral will take place to-day and the police will attend in a body in full uniform. The members of the force are requested to meet at the A. Y. Johnson engine-house, on Portland avenue, at 9 a. m.

Col. Wallworth Jenkins promulgated the following order in regard to the death of Officer Harmon yesterday:

OFFICE CHIEF OF POLICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 4, 1870.

It is with deep regret that the announcement is made to the police force of the death of one of its members, Joseph Harman, acting sergeant of the Fifth police district. After an illness of about six weeks he departed this life near midnight on October 3d, 1870. Faithful in the discharge of his duty, rendering a willing obedience to all orders, he stood high in the estimation of those appointed over him, and was respected and beloved by those over whom he was placed, and his loss will be felt alike by the citizens and his brother officers.

His funeral will take place at Portland, to-morrow, at 10 o'clock. As a token of respect to the memory of the deceased, all members of the police force are requested to attend the funeral in a body and in uniform.

Lieutenants Shelly and Binder will act as Marshals for the police over at the funeral.

W. JENKINS, Chief of Police.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. J. HOY PRICE, JUDGE.

TUESDAY, Oct. 4.

The docket of yesterday was a very large one. Cases of drunkenness and disorderly conduct were in the preponderance, and were disposed of as follows:

Thos. Gauley, Pat. Flannery, Alice Davis, Minnie Grigsby, Morris Morrison, and Christian Nashoe, fined $5 each.

Pat. Mccoff, fined $5 and held in $200 for three months.

Ezra Mann and William Flarity, fined $10 each.

George Powell, driving a team attached to a loaded dray faster than four miles an hour; fined $5.

Martin Gahson, assault on John McKay; discharged.

Charles Liebyed, wounding Charles Laurmann with intent to kill; continued one week.

John Burke, assault on Benjamin Hanly; discharged.

Michael Dissel, stealing $20 from Dr. Payne; dismissed.

Richard Murphy, stealing $7 from John Warner; discharged.

Richard Murphy, assault on E. B. Randolph with intent to kill; discharged.

B. H. Murray, assault on E. B. Randolph with intent to kill; discharged.

John Lapsley, shooting and wounding Ed. Ryan with intent to kill; continued until Thursday.

Mike Dissel, assault on Dr. T. B. Payne; fined $20.

Dr. T. B. Payne, contempt of court; fined $3.

J. A. McDonald, contempt of court; fined $3.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. HENRY J. STITES, JUDGE.

The following business was transacted yesterday:

Ambrose O'Bannon vs. John M. O'Bannon; demurrer of defendant to plaintiff's petition sustained, and defendant's response to rule and answer filed and motion to vacate order of delivery and to discharge rule taken under advisement.

Pinkney Varble vs. Lou. Bridge Company; assigned to 25th November.

E. A. Atchison, trustee, vs. V. C. Kindall, &c.; dismissed settled.

Forman Sam. Harris & Co. vs. Miller & Bacon; assigned to 11th day of November.

Louis B. & Elizabeth Bixby vs. Chas. Floden, &c.; assigned to the 25th day of November.

Adam Knapp vs. Thos. H. Hunt; affidavit of defendant filed and rule issued against defendant to verify his petition in person.

Jno. F. Summ vs. Silas F. Miller; assigned to 23d day of November.

Fink, Varole vs. H. J. Reamer et al.; assigned to 30th day of December.

Philip C. Bonn vs. Kosa Bicherdts; dismissed.

Thomas Hughes vs. Valentine Wenzel & Accompanist; assigned to the 8th day of November.

Bowser & Kidd vs. Owen McDonald, et al. Motion to vacate judgment assigned to Saturday next for hearing.

Wyatt, Johnson & Co. vs. J. C. Buckles. Death of defendant suggested and ordered that case operate as to said defendant.

W. H. Pelton & Co. vs. C. G. Block & Co. Judgment set aside and time given to file answer.

Joshua Terry, et al. vs. Daniel Rhineberger and D. F. McCawley. Jury impaneled and case continued until to-day

J. G. Robbins vs. A. B. Semple, et al. Assigned to October 20.

Henry Farley, Robert Cruickfield and C. A. Dissel et al. vs. city of Louisville. The jury, under the charge of the sheriff, examined the Twentieth-street sewer, or ditch, by reason of which plaintiffs' property has been injured, and heard part of the evidence and adjourned until to-day.

John W. Arnold vs. H. C. Sherrell, et al. Submitted to the Court and time taken.

Bowser & Kidd vs. Middleton & Sneed. Dismissed settled.

LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT.

HON. T. B. COCHRAN, CHANCELLOR.

New Suits Instituted.

City of Louisville, Kentucky, plaintiff, vs. H. A. Meyer and —— Meyer, defendants. This petition states that defendants are and have been unlawfully and unreasonably obstructing gateways on the corner of Ninth-tenth, Twentieth, and Broadway streets, which, if continued, will prove a nuisance and dangerous and harmful to the citizens of the city, and will work irreparable injury to the plaintiff, to her streets aforesaid and to her corporation.

Wherefore she prays an injunction against defendants to enjoin and restrain said digging and excavating and for all other relief.

Injunction granted.

Nicholas Kramp, plaintiff, vs. Isham H. Hornsby, Nicholas Burch and the City of Louisville defendants. The plaintiff states that by a contract with the City of Louisville through the Mayor and by authority of the General Council he was engaged to excavate a building on the south side of Jackson street, from the south side of Rosegarden to the north side of Lampton street.

That Isham H. Hornsby was appointed to pay plaintiff the sum of $223 32, being his proportion for the improvement in front of his property, and Nicholas Burch the sum of $223 32 for the improvement on his property; that none of these appointments have been paid.

Wherefore plaintiff prays judgment against said lot owner for the same upon foreclosure to each of them with interest from August 8, 1870, and the court decrees this inequitable lien to be enforced against said city for said sums with interest and costs.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Oct. 5.

The wells are all dry in Charlestown and the whisky shops all closed.

The new school building, which is being erected in Charlestown, is almost completed.

The many friends of Mrs. A. Carr will learn with regret that at 6 o'clock last evening she was not expected to live two hours.

Jacob Stiltz, a citizen of this county, was fatally injured on saturday last while near Otisco by falling on him. His life was despaired of yesterday, and his will was being made.

Complaints are made of boys shooting pebbles with sling-shots, and the destruction of window-glasses; some of the youngsters will get themselves into trouble if they are not more careful.

Hon. M. C. Kerr, the able standard-bearer of the Democracy in the Congressional race, will address his fellow-citizens, in Holmes & Thiss's hall, this evening at 7 o'clock. The ladies are especially invited to be present.

The city revenue from various sources during September was as follows: Taxes, $187 80; auctioneers' license, $6 25; coffee-house, $5 00; peddlary, wagon and show licenses, $44; wharfage, $18 85; the proportion of poor, $31 60; fines, $12 50; fees, $72 75.

The ladies of St. Anthony German Catholic church have determined to open the fair in Mozart Hall next Monday night, Oct. 10th, and will continue it during the week. They promise to furnish one of the best entertainments that has been given in the city for some time past.

A great deal of excitement was created in the vicinity of Ohio avenue and Market street, on Saturday between Henry Priester and Worth Raymond, in the saloon of the former, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Raymond is also said to be in the affray, but to what extent his injuries will result we were unable to learn.

The old stone road from Jeffersonville to the Utica township line has been thoroughly repaired, new stone culverts have been built over the gorges and oak planking laid across them. This work has been done under the supervision of E. D. Jacobs and the road is now in an excellent condition.

The best Democratic meeting of the campaign in this township was held in Holmes & Thiss' Hall, on Monday night, on the occasion of the speech by Col. C. L. Dunham. The meeting was well attended by many of our most intelligent citizens, among whom were some Republicans. The speech reminded the auditors of Dunham of old.

Col. Thomas M. Brown, Prosecuting Attorney of the United States District Court, was in town yesterday, and, after consultation with the leading Republicans, has concluded not to create, nor fear of waking the slumbering enthusiasm of the Democracy. Despite the policy of masterly inactivity, the Republicans will receive a dressing down thing to-morrow morning next.

Our citizens have not of course forgot Harry Leroy Morrison, alias George T. Fowler, who figured so extensively as telegraph operator at the O. and M. depot sometime since, and was subsequently arrested in Cincinnati for raising his time check. They will be probably interested in knowing that the aforesaid moral beauty was on Saturday last, in Cincinnati, sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Ohio State Penitentiary.

On Monday morning a collision occurred on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, four miles east of Lawrenceburg. It occurred while a freight train was hailed at the gravel pit, when the passenger train came along and smashed into the rear of the freight train. The accident resulted in knocking the smokestack off the locomotive and badly damaging the hind freight car and the baggage car of the passenger train. No one injured.

On Monday night a man calling himself Charles Woodburn, professing to be a commission-broker and just from Cincinnati, stopped at the residence of Jacob Waters, near New Washington, and, telling a plausible story, induced Mr. Waters of clothing to the amount of about $50, after which he departed hastily. Pursuit was engaged in by parties living at New Washington, and they overhauled the thief on the outskirts of Jeffersonville, in what is known as Gibsonville, the Bucktown of this city. Woodburn was trying to sell his ill-gotten gains to the negroes. He was immediately arrested and taken back to New Washington, where he will be dealt with as the law directs.

The following from the New Albany Ledger will explain itself:

EDS. LEDGER—In the ledger of last Saturday you have a few lines in regard to the improvement of the lower end of St. Augustine's church. Please accept my thanks for the kind motive which prompted the notice, and also my objection, however. In mentioning individual efforts it is better to give no names unless you are requested to do so from an authorized source. Particular names give rise to comments, and comments might require corrections. In the Gutenberg church the poor men and women always outstrip the rich in real efforts. There is no exception to this, and the honorable ladies whose names mentioned will bear me out in acknowledging frankly this as the truth. E. AUDRAN.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Oct. 3.

THE COUNCIL

met last evening in regular session. Present—Mayor Sparks, and Councilmen Keigwin, Burlingame, Fitzsimmons, Sied, Baker, Stratton, Burk, and Northcutt.

Liquor licenses were granted to Chris. Bader and Jacob Koegler.

Judge Mathews's quarterly report shows receipts for the quarter ending Sept. 30.

The City Treasurer's report for the month of September was presented as follows: On hand Sept. 1, $46,181 81; receipts, $4,527 81; total, $50,146 12; expenditures, $4,567 18; leaving on hand, notes, $3,648 93; interest fund on deposit in New York, $1,384 94; sinking fund, ——; total on hand, $50,146 12.

Five hundred dollars were allowed John F. Reed on the two public cisterns at Spring and Maple and at Monument and Bibb.

Three hundred dollars were appropriated for hospital purposes.

The resignation of N. Field, M. D., as School Trustee was received and accepted.

The Mayor appointed to the Council the deed of the Fisher heirs for the river-front property.

The awarding of the contract for the construction of the Fourth-street Market and Telegraph streets was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Steel thought the price very high. Both bids being made at the same figures indicated to him that there was collusion between the bidders.

Col. Kelgwin moved that both bids be rejected. He was in favor of the Fourth-street improvement.

Mr. Burk made the motion to reject looked like an effort to defeat the digging of the wells.

The discussion was continued, and ingenious, Messrs. Stratton, Burlingame, Northcutt, and Baker all taking a hand in the discussion.

Mr. Clune asked permission to withdraw his bid. Granted.

Mr. Burk moved that the city do the work as an experiment to see what the cost will be. Adopted.

Resolutions for School Trustee being entered into, J. H. McCampbell, Dr. Warren Hor, Dr. F. Seymour, and Jonathan Johnson were placed in nomination.

The first ballot stood, Hor 2, McCampbell 4, the latter being declared elected.

On the second ballot McCampbell received 6 and Hor 3. McCampbell was declared elected.

The city officers were authorized to take funds to pay the interest on the school bonds, for ensuing year, and the renewal of city paper, amounting to about $1,200.

Fifty dollars were allowed Dr. Field as a full year's salary as physician to the schools.

Mr. Baker said the merchants in this city had called his attention to the habit of peddling wagons coming here from Louisville and selling without license, and moved that the City Attorney be instructed to enforce the ordinance in such cases. Adopted.

Mr. Burlingame moved that the Mayor be instructed to see that the pavements on Chestnut street, between Pearl and Spring, are repaired. Adopted.

The Mayor was elected as delegate to the Commercial convention.

A few bills were allowed and the Council adjourned.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

For Rent—A splendid store room on Chestnut, above Graham street. Apply to Dan. Howard.

The best assortment of black and colored alpacas in the city at Bacon's.

Celebrated Alligator coal cook-stoves at B. A. Johnson's.

All kinds of feed and stove-wood at Applegate's, on Chestnut, near Spring street.

Steve Miller is selling the best of groceries in Port Fulton, corner of Main and Utica pike.

NEW YORK.

Prussia Wants to Quarrel with the United States—Exciting Rumors in Regard to It—Russia Ready for War—Large Shipment of Arms to France Yellow Fever, Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4, 1-P. M.—The report that Prussia has demanded an explanation and apology from our Minister at Berlin is not believed here. It true it will lead to trouble, as the general feeling among all parties is that we are in no mood to entertain demands from any quarter.

Private dispatches say that Minister Bancroft has returned an answer that he has no explanation of the conduct of his subordinate to offer. That he protests against the tone and temper of Prussia, and cannot hold any correspondence with her until she adopts a proper form for diplomatic relations.

ASHBURY DINED.

A complimentary dinner was given to Jas. Ashbury, the English yacht man and owner of the Cambria, last evening, by the New York Yacht Club.

THEATRICAL TICKET SPECULATORS.

There being a proposition before the Board of Aldermen to license theatrical ticket speculators, a remonstrance was yesterday introduced by Alderman Jerome in the Board from the proprietors of the principal metropolitan theaters against the proposed ordinance, on the ground that ticket speculators are injurious to the business and are a nuisance to the public. It is expected this remonstrance will prevail.

ARMS FOR THE FRENCH.

The steamship Ville de Pa